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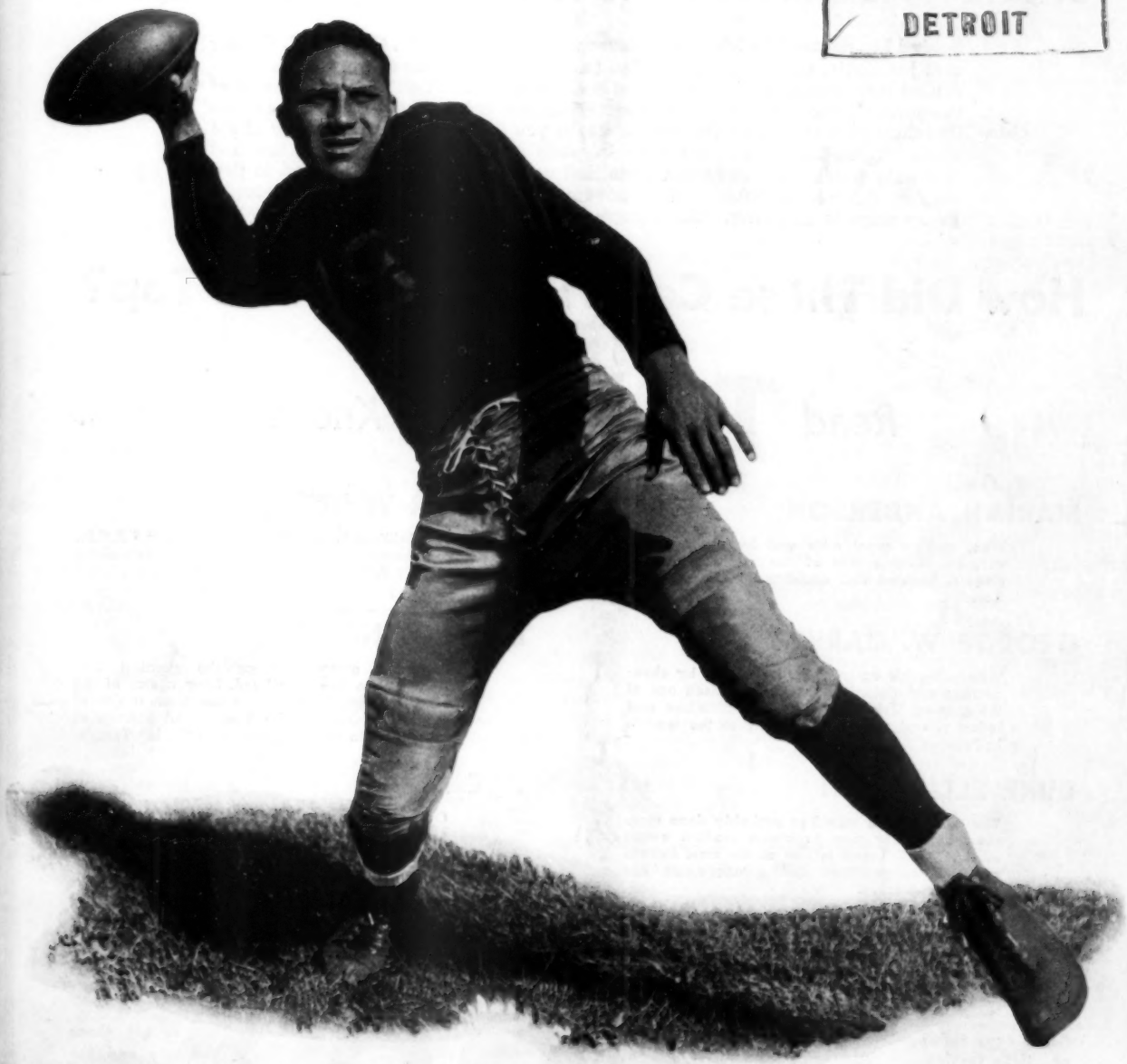

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(He got revenge on Maryland, 53-0, beat Cornell—See page 350)

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS

New to **Swift Memorial Junior College's** faculty: Helen A. Johnson, A.B., Western Reserve Univ.; Inez I. Selden, B.S., Miner Teachers College; Esther V. Rann, A.B., A.M., Johnson C. Smith Univ. and Univ. of Michigan; W. L. Smith, A.B. North Carolina State College, and Viola Horton.

New faculty members **Utica Normal & Industrial Institute:** Ruth D. Madison, Home Economics; William Massie, 25th U.S. Inf., Commandant of Cadets; F. A. Addison, English; Arthur Lee Tracy, Dean of Academic Division; Robbie Roque, Business; Grace L. Russell, English. J. H. Holtzclaw is director of industries.

Beginning its new year under Dr. Edward L. Turner, former Prof. of Internal Medicine and head of Dept. of Medicine, **Meharry Medical College** has this set-up: Dr. M. J. Bent, Associate Dean of Medical School; Dr. Donley H. Turpin, Dean, School of Dentistry; Miss H. M. Lyttle, Dean, School of Nursing; Dr. John H. Hale, Prof. of Surgery; H. H. Miller, Business Manager; Dr. Margaret Bowers, Ass't Prof. of Dep't of Gynecology. Dr. C. M. Hamilton, Associate Prof. of Dermatology; Dr. Earl T. Odom, returning as Ass't Prof. of Medicine; Dr. Thomas A. LaSaine, returning as Ass't Prof. of Preventative Medicine; Dr. Edward S. Lee, instructor in Physiology; Dr. W. A. Mason, instructor in Syphilology, Dep't of Medicine; Dr. T. D. McKinney, Clinical Prof. Neurosurgery; Mrs. Louise Green Halford, instructor in Anesthesia.

Dr. H. S. Shoulders, Prof. of Radiology, directs the new Edward S. Harkness- and Alumni-contributed Tumor Clinic, with Dr. John H. Hale, above, as Associate.

Absent this year on fellowships: Dr. L. D. Scott in New York; Dr. Matthew Walker at Howard U., and Dr. R. T. Smith in Rochester, N. Y.

Pennsylvania's State Employment Board of Public Assistance Stenographic Performance commended Philadelphia's **Berean School** for efficient conducting of examinations. Mrs. Lucille P. Blondin and Miss Louise B. Yergan of faculty acted as proctors. There were 90 examinees, one being colored. Berean was one of 29 schools accepted to conduct examinations.

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Tennessee A. & I. State College enrolled 1200 students Sept. 29. New construction includes 20 tennis courts, additional stadium seats, twin lakes, completion of campus roads and walkways, additions to poultry and animal husbandry departments. An interracial goodwill monument costing $10,000 is being erected. A W.P.A. grant of $86,000 makes possible new teachers' cottages and apartments, some new buildings and added recreational facilities.

Additions to Tennessee's faculty are: Ross C. Owen, B.S., South Dakota State College, M.A. Univ. of Michigan (Physical Educ. for Men); John C. Ballard, A.B., Shaw Univ., M.A. Columbia Univ. and post grad. Univ. of Chicago (Social Sciences). Returning from scholarship leaves are Miss Frances E. Thompson; Miss Alma Dunn, Walter S. Davis and Dean G. W. Gore, Jr.

South Carolina State A. & M. College opened Sep't 15 with 250 freshmen. Pres. M. F. Whittaker announced new faculty members: Minton C. Jones, B.A., M.A., formerly at Charlottesville, Va., high school; Mrs. Geraldine Hurd, B.S., M.S., Kansas State College (Home Ec.); Annie B. Williams, S. C. **State** grad. (Clothing); Waller C. Hurley, returning from Cornell is new Ass't Dean of Agriculture. Miss Ruby Funchess, S. C. **State** and Atlanta U. (English). Miss Gladys Johnson, Howard and Columbia U. (Physical Ed.). Miss Ophelia Williams, Iowa State and Penn. State (Home Management head). D. M. Zimmerman, S. C. State, is Building Construction head. Florence Robinson, S. C. **State** (Ass't Teacher Trainer, Home Ec.). Alma Johnson, S. C. **State**, is sec'y Div. of Voc. Educ.

State's completed $500,000 physical improvement program greeted the students with the new Miller Hall for men, the Wilkinson Library, renovation of dormitories and heating plant and new athletic stadium. The new WPA-constructed Trades Building nears completion.

Arkansas Baptist College organized its History Study Club, Sep't 29, sponsored by Al Lovelace, social science instructor. F. D. Dennis is president. History students getting "C" grade or better are eligible. Club will sponsor out-of-town lecturers; tours of historic

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Knoxville College has added a Dean of Women, a full time business manager and an art instructor to its faculty. The Carnegie Library, remodeled, has a large fund for new book purchases. The chapel in Old Main is remodeled and a new locker room with living quarters and showers are added to the Alumni gymnasium for visiting teams.

Hampton Institute opened with 1,016 students, 359 being freshmen. Mme. Lotte Lehmann, noted opera star sang October 10. Due later is H. V. Kaltenborn, noted radio news commentator. Also Jasha Heifetz, other stars. Helen Brown, Asso. Prof. of public speaking, had play "Mute Company" produced this summer in the Banff School of Fine Arts' Rustic Theatre, Alberta, Can.

Schofield Normal & Ind. School (Aiken, S. C.) began its 70th year. New superintendent is William F. Lacy.

Visiting professor in **Howard University** School of Religion is Oxfordian Paul T. Lutov of Paris, France. Specialty Old Testament history and literature. Another addition is Dr. J. Leonard Farmer, A.B., S.T.B., and Ph.D., Boston University. In Dean Thurman's absence, James D. Tyms, A.B., Lincoln Univ. (Mo.), B.D., and A.M., **Howard**, will teach his classes as instructor in Theology. New acting Dean of Chapel is Leonard Terrell, A.B., B.D., **Howard**.

James B. Mitchell and George Butler, graduate students, will divide the William C. Whitney Foundation grant of $1,400 for research fellowships in the **Howard** Dep't of Economics, on economic projects.

Dr. G. Maceo Jones, associate Prof. of Architecture, returns from special study at Armour Institute of Technology.

Students from 35 States registered for the 47th regular session of **West Virginia State College.** T. D. Phillips, music director announces world famous artists scheduled for this year: Vienna Choir Boys, Dutch pianist Egon Petri, tenor Roland Hayes, soprano Catherine Van Buren, pianist Josephine Herreld and the Stradivarius Quartet.

New to **Morgan College's** faculty is Reid E. Jackson, A.M., Ph.D., Ohio State Univ. Teaching education. Gone are Josephine Wilson (Dep't of Speech), Helen Wilson, Dean of Women, Alice N. Gross (Home Econ.).

(*Continued on page 372*)

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Volume 45, No. 11 *Whole No. 335*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15*c a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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THE COVER

Last year when the Syracuse University football team went to Baltimore to play the University of Maryland, the Marylanders refused to allow Kilmeth Sidat-Singh to play and they won the game. This year when Maryland came to Syracuse, Sidat-Singh played and assisted his team-mates in trouncing Maryland by a score of 53-0.

Sidat-Singh stole the glory and the headlines on October 15 when, in the last three minutes of play, he threw forward passes to enable his team to overcome a big lead and defeat the Big Red team of Cornell 19-17. In this game, he threw 8 passes and completed 7. In two years of football he has completed passes which have accounted for 14 touchdowns.

On November 12, Syracuse will play Duke University of Durham, N. C., at Syracuse and Duke has agreed to play with Sidat-Singh in the lineup.

Sidat-Singh is twenty years old. He was born in Washington, D. C., the son of Elias and Pauline Webb. His father died when he was five. The boy legally adopted the name of his stepfather, Dr. Samuel Sidat-Singh, who now practices in Harlem. The lad was graduated from DeWitt Clinton high school, New York City, where he played basketball.

NEXT MONTH

An outstanding feature of the December CRISIS will be a portion of the manuscript of Oswald Garrison Villard's new book. This section will deal with Mr. Villard's interview with President Woodrow Wilson in 1917. It is a revealing account of President Wilson's attitude toward colored people.

In one of the winter issues will be a story by Marita Bonner dealing with the color line within the race.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Randolph Edmonds is the head of the department of drama at Dillard university, New Orleans, La.

Edna Quinn lives in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. Edward E. Redcay is a dean at the Teachers' college at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Norman MacLeod lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edna Burke lives in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Out-of-date Colleges

By Randolph Edmonds

In a world where organized, group living is more and more emphasized, the American Negro is still being educated as an individualist. If he is to survive, he must change, and change quickly, declares this writer

EVERY once in awhile education drifts into a doldrum where existing concepts and techniques become outmoded and fail to meet the demands of a new world reality. That we are in the uncertainties of such a period today is proved by the frantic way in which educators are searching for new values in teaching and learning. Experimental schools sprout like mushrooms, flourish for awhile, and crumble into the dead dreams of the past. Plans are made, unmade, and remade; but no satisfactory key as yet has been found to unlock the educational enigma thrust upon us by twentieth century conditions.

In Negro education, we find the same bewildering perplexity. We, too, have had our experiments. We have spent many weary hours wrestling with color education in our own country. The writer has served on curricula committees in two of our institutions of learning where many weary months were spent in study and discussion; and to his knowledge this effort has been duplicated in many other schools and colleges.

What is the result? If we take the information found in the latest catalogues, we find "Heads of Divisions," or "Chairman of Divisions" emphasized instead of "Heads of Departments." This is supposed to mean a change from the diffuse system where knowledge was categorized into many sections called departments to a more concentrated one where several departments are grouped into a larger unit called a division.

It is my opinion that all this grouping and regrouping will be of no avail; it does not go far enough. It is comparable to treating a patient with ointment and gauze for surface conditions when a surgeon's scalpel is needed. The solemn obligation of educators, therefore, is to analyze the changing social order, adopt new methods and subject matter as needed, and guide students in the maze of living in a complex world.

We have heard many stereotyped speeches about our changed world; but few educators have taken into practical account the extent or the nature of this change. Education has thus sunk into a depressed state because ideas and conditions are ignored that can no longer be ignored. Even a superficial examination of our social order will reveal powerful ideas rampant of which very little account is taken in building up our most up-to-date curricula. Hence schools and colleges have been placed in the anomalous position of training for needs and conditions that do not exist. Let us, then proceed to a brief examination of the emphatic ideas of our times, and the necessary changes in our educational theories and practices in light of them.

Three Powerful Ideas

Even a cursory examination of the chaff as well as the profundities of the complex theories of our social order will reveal three powerful conceptions at work—ideas little understood but just as potent in shaping our life and thoughts as the more obvious scientific and technical manifestations.

They are not new, of course; we have always had them in some form just as we have always had science; and, like science, they have become sharply focalized in the social thinking of today. Imperfectly expressed, they are, as I see them:

1. The sublimation of the individual to the state or to large, organized groups in our modern social order.
2. A dominant leader or leaders who can speak with complete authority for the state or large groups.
3. A basic, driving philosophy which acts as a centripetal force for state or group unity.

A first thought might be that these are totalitarian ideas. And since they are more energetically expressed in dictatorship countries, democratic educators and philosophers have allowed themselves to be led astray by the will-o-wisp that they have very little to do with countries where the individual is still politically free.

Even if they were—which we deny—only a serious misreading of history would suggest that any country or group can afford to ignore powerful ideas once they begin to sweep across the stage of the world, no matter from what source they come. One has only to look at the history of democratic philosophy itself for conspicuous proof. Thought out and fashioned by the minds of eighteenth century revolutionaries, it burst like a meteor on the political horizon and eventually rocked the thrones of all monarchistic governments.

On going beneath the surface of the above views, however, it is clear that totalitarian states have no monopoly of them. The first seems to conflict with our general idea that the government is subservient to the individual, and the second with the conception that a majority decision and not a leader speaks for the group.

This seeming is more apparent than real, however; for whereas these ideas are expressed in the *political* philosophy of dictatorship countries, they are as powerfully grounded in the *economic* practices of democracies. The reason this truth is so often overlooked is because the economic manifestation is subdued, quiet, unaccompanied by the spectacular fanfaronade of clenched fists, goose steps, and propaganda ministers.

To make this more conclusive, let us point out very briefly the ramifications of the same ideas in our own country. A suggestion is sufficient for our pur-

(Continued on next page)

Wilberforce university

poses, for a proof of them is largely taken for granted.

Even an elementary knowledge of economics familiarizes one with the growth of big business in this country and the increasing centralization of wealth in the hands of a few persons. An offshoot of this, of course, has been the development of the two great trade union movements: the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. The presidents of these large corporations and the leaders of the trade unions frequently speak with as much authority for large groups of people as some of the totalitarian feuhrers.

Moreover, the individual in any of these large organizations is as completely dwarfed in importance as a buck private in Hitler's Storm Troops. It is quite evident, then, that in our own country, as far from fascism and communism as we can imagine, we have our large economic groups and their *Duces;* and the philosophy behind it all is the conception that makes them possible.

Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina

Negro an Individualist

In the order outlined, let us see how Negro life and attitudes square with this new philosophy. In contrast to the ever increasing organization and movement of life in large groups, the Negro is still an individualist. We are, without doubt, the most extremely solitary people in the heterogeneous nationalities and races that go to make up America. There are many reasons given for this: some good and others bad.

But whatever the reason, it is obviously one of our shortcomings that we cannot work together. There is no acceptance of the decision of a democratic majority if it runs counter to personal beliefs. That is why, with few exceptions, we have no large cooperative enterprises. We split our churches; we break up our lodges; and create dissension in our organizations when they reach a certain size.

As for the second idea concerning the leader or leaders who can speak with authority, we are as lacking there as in group unity. Today, as always in the past, we have dozens of leaders all pulling in different directions. As painful as the realization might be, we might as well recognize the fact that the future world has no time to consider seriously such a group, nor listen to such leadership.

We need not swallow hook, line and sinker the "leadership" principle of totalitarian states to realize that minority groups in a democracy must make a democratic use of the principle or perish. Just as corporations and trade unions are increasingly doing this, so must Negroes and other minority groups if they wish to receive serious consideration.

The last idea is by far the most important. For when we look at other nations, races, and classes, we perceive that a well-understood basic philosophy is the hub around which all else turns. The leader, group unity, education, and the complete way of life are determined by this philosophy. When it is clear and forcefully expressed, the people are dynamic and on the move; and when it is vague and uncertain, the people are confused, lackadaisical, and apathetic. This vagueness of what we actually believe as a minority group is the explanation for the uncertainties of most of the national programs of the Negro.

Now what has this statement of world philosophy and practices to do with the Negro and how will it affect his education? Well, first of all, Negroes as a whole should become aware of the fact that the ideas stated exist as dominants in the world social order of today and that no solution of our problems can be made effectively without taking them into consideration.

In addition, we should realize that the great flaw in our present education is in training young Negro students to live in a world of "rugged individualism" when the twin forces of political philosophy and economic practices have turned this into a centralized world of large groups. And still further, we should become acutely conscious of the degree of our shortcomings, and take courage to adopt the type of education which will fit us to, not only survive in this new group world, but to become increasingly important in it.

Negro life has reached such a crisis in the last few years that a hard, realistic tackling of some of our problems must be made and made immediately. There is, for example, the question of integration into American life generally. What is the best way to achieve this? Individualistically as in the past, or through mass pressure? The relief rolls show a percentage of Negroes far out of proportion to our numbers. These figures are interpreted by most people as meaning a shiftless race. Very few analyze the various prejudices back of these statistics.

Most Negroes agree that when the next depression comes, we ought to be in a better position to help take care of our own. How is this to be done? Individualistically, or through group pressure methods such as represented in the "buy-where-you-work" campaigns? The whole gamut of soul-searing problems still remain: segregation, disfranchisement, poverty, the failure of Negro businesses, the ingrained psychosis of white superiority, and the many other ills the flesh of Negroes is heir to.

Group Units Needed

Because the individualistic approach to the solution of these problems has failed, the young, forward-thinking Negro cannot be blamed for turning to the group pressure methods. There is the realization, however, that if this new method succeeds, we must have group unity. Now we have all heard the frothy mouthing about unity and strength as long as we can remember. The point is that never before has it been as important as it is today. In order for group unity to succeed, extreme individualism must disappear from Negro life. It must be ironed out by all the forces that have the good of the race at heart.

We recognize that there is an extreme in the other direction where men simply become cogs in a machine. We need not go to that length, however, to realize that extreme individualism is hopelessly out of date, and the race or minority that practices it is hurtling towards destruction just as certainly as a true inference can be drawn from the pages of history.

And so we come to the question of education. What type of training will best fit our students for a life where the "I" and the "my" in, "I am the master

of my fate" must be changed to "we" and "our"? What will be the aims of a system of learning where discipline and sublimation of self are cardinal virtues? At best only a broad outline will be attempted; for in education, as well as in other fields, once the aims and principles are established the working out of details becomes relatively easy.

It is my opinion that a bold experiment is necessary for Negro education. Not an experiment that will end in grouping and regrouping subjects and leaving the same science-dominated, pre-medical school curriculum, however; but one that will take into consideration the basic facts of our times, and the special situation of the Negro as a minority group and as an American. What type of college will this be, and what are the aims?

Coöperative Colleges

Definitions are very risky and never completely satisfying. Nevertheless, we venture an opinion. Taking into consideration all we have said, the type of school necessary to train Negro students for the group world of today can, for the want of a better name, be called a *cooperative college.*

It should include some of the practical aspects of our best normal and industrial schools, the discipline and authority of military schools, the cultural and scientific training of our present colleges, and the creative features of some of our best experimental schools.

The aims of such a college should be to train students, not only in the three "R's" of the past; but in the three "C's" of the future: cooperation, culture and creativeness. The curriculum and all activities should be so focused as to prepare students for integration into the new group world of the present and future rather than in the individualistic one of the past.

The three "C's" or aims perhaps need a closer scrutiny for complete justification. Since group unity is the most essential end of any forward looking type of education, cooperation must necessarily bulk large in any system of training. In this new suggested college, it would be something not merely to be given lip service to; but drilled into the students until it becomes an attitude of mind and a reflex action. Many of the cooperative subjects would find a place of complete equality with courses in science and social science; and no subject would be taught without emphasizing the features about it that lend themselves to cooperation.

To buttress this and make it more effective, new teaching techniques and grading methods would be devised. The present over-emphasis on individual differences would give way to one on individual similarity with the group. In addition, new methods of mass learning and mass reactions would receive far more consideration than they are given today.

As to the grading system, the present one would go, and one akin to the scoring of a track meet be substituted. The final mark would then represent group achievement as well as individual achievement in the subjects of the curriculum. In fact, everything including the new subjects, the teaching techniques, the grading methods, and the entire community life of the students would be organized to curb extreme individualism and illustrate the fact that man does not live to himself alone, but in groups.

Leisure Time Important

The cultural "C" is necessary because of the increased leisure time in the new world of today and tomorrow. At present mechanical and technical advances have made it possible to adopt an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week in many industries. There is considerable discussion today about the thirty-hour week. That will come some day, too.

As a result, we must recognize a need for training students for leisure time as well as for working time. This accounts for the present vogue of the arts and cultural subjects in our curricula today. In addition to the cultural emphasis in the new type of college, each student would be compelled to develop a hobby. This would be some pleasurable, time-consuming activity that he could carry through a lifetime. The spirit and interest with which students worked at the hobbies would be an important determinative in the final grade.

The final "C" brings up an important and interesting point of view in education. (I am using creative in the large sense of the original which could be scientific as well as artistic). Educators have always put supreme value on scholarship and comparatively none on original work. This has always appeared to me an over-emphasis.

Scholarship is completely dependent upon original work. So why exalt that which is dependent above that on which it depends? No one can deny the value of scholarly work as a discipline; but in my opinion, creative work is just as valuable. The one who writes a novel knows as much fundamentally about the type as one who reads a score and writes a thesis.

It seems reasonable that if a system can get worthwhile scholarly work by emphasizing it in school, in the same way it can produce original work of a high order if it, too, is emphasized, especially in the upper classes. It is for this reason that in the new type of college I am envisaging, creative work would not be left to the haphazard procedure of blind chance. It would be put on an equality with scholarly studies for interested students.

This would correct the situation in Negro life today which is top heavy with scholars and critics and exceedingly lean in creators. For every person who

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There must be creative work—Art Museum at Howard University

Twenty-six Is Not Too Old

By Edna Quinn

Drucilla wanted to be an actress, but who would not rather have a good husband?

NO one ever seemed to think of giving Drucilla Fleming a second thought, or look. To all outward seeming she was just another size thirty-eight, not well enough put together to be termed good looking, not yet faultily enough constructed to be considered ugly. Drucilla crushed feathers with forty or more other women in a WPA feather renovating plant and as she went steadily about her task day after day, few people knew of the two ambitions that gnawed within her bosom.

Ambition number one, the fiercest and yet the most forlorn, was to raise a family. Drucilla was twenty-six and in all her life had never even kept steady company, much less been spoken for.

Ambition number two was to become a public speaker. Speeches and speakers of all kinds fascinated her; she was never too tired or too cold to stop and listen with genuine interest to the dullest street corner harangue. When she was not visioning little roly-poly brown babies she was seeing herself in the imaginary roles of Queen Esther, Portia or Ida B. Wells.

Drucilla had been an orphan for six years. She lived with a thin, white alley cat that she called Shelly in a small, dingy room up over a fix-it shop, a room furnished sparsely but neatly with articles that had been in her parents' home. It was a hot room in summer and a cold room in winter but the rent was cheap. Besides, the corridor was wide and fairly cool in summer; so hot evenings after supper Drucilla would drag her rocker there and enjoy brief glimpses of passersby through the sidewalk door.

Winter evenings she went to bed very early. Shelly would curl up in a knot on her feet outside the cover and she kept warm enough by alternately hugging imaginary fat babies to her breast and making imaginary gestures in the course of an imaginary fiery speech.

Sometimes, when she was very tired, she would give way to feelings of discouragement. After all, she thought, twenty-six is a pretty ripe age for starting either a career or a family.

These periods of dejection, however, were rare. Days at the factory passed quickly and were not without interest. Seated on the backless bench facing her partner, a stack of uncrushed feathers and a large tin tub on the pineboard table between them, Drucilla spoke seldom but thought much.

Her fingers nimbly picked out and discarded sharp, hard quills; the remaining feathers she cupped within her two palms, then crushed them expertly with quick, dexterous motions.

The room hummed with the satisfying sounds of industry: the crunch and crackle of feathers, the rattle of tubs being carried to and from the canvas trough that held feathers that were ready for mattress and pillow filling, the shuffle, shuffle of the shipshod feet of the feather-carrier as she went from the drying room to the crushing tables, her big strawboard box of freshly washed feathers poised easily on her head.

The room hummed with conversation too, and quips and laughter, punctuated with calls, some terse, some facetious, that meant that a tub had been filled with feathers for the trough.

"Number one! And it's really well done," came from the far end of the table behind Drucilla.

"Number six."

The woman who worked at tub number one embellished this simple announcement of the custodian of the tub number six with a waggish aspersion: "Full of sticks!"

But both workers at number six passed this over with superior smiles. Even the head mattress filler's admonitory "Baby, crushed feathers an' sticks don't mix," failed to arouse them. They knew their prowess as feather crushers and so were serenely content.

The woman who sat next to Drucilla looked down into the box on the floor behind her, saw that it was empty and called out to the feather-carrier, "Feather me chicken!" without slowing the flying motions of her hands. The feather-carrier complied with this request by coming leisurely forward with a fresh feather supply from the drying room. Drucilla threw a last handful on top of the fluffy heap in the full tub before her and her partner, eyes twinkling above her gauze mask sang out, "Number ten! Get away, men. Druce's goin' to be a old maid hen."

Drucilla smiled calmly at the muffled laughter that followed, but indignation boiled within her. What wouldn't she give to show these smart alecks! True enough she was single, but they needn't throw it in her face. Somehow, nothing about her had ever seemed to appeal to any worthwhile man. And maybe nothing about her ever would. Twenty-six years old—well.

The foreman called "Rest period," and the workers took off their masks. One of the workers at number five came up to Drucilla who had not left her place. "Drucie," she said, over a mouthful of candy bar and with a barely perceptible wink at someone behind Drucilla, "Did you hear about those new WPA classes that Madge Dorsey's conductin' at her house three nights a week? She's goin' to teach actin', public speakin', elo——elo——and I don't know what all. What do you know about old Madge, anyhow? She used to work with me right here. Pretty soft for her." Without waiting for Drucilla's reply, she drifted down to the far end of the room.

It was just as well that she did not wait. At first Drucilla had listened only half attentively, then as the full import of the blessed news dawned upon her she was left with pounding heart and whirling head, incapable of speech. Here at last, as unexpected and as welcome as a five dollar bill found just before payday, was the chance for realization of her number two ambition.

JOHN HENRY CALVERSON was looking for a new place to stay. John Henry was swart, stocky and thirty-three. During the war he had served fourteen months with a labor unit in France and after his outfit had been demobilized he had found a steady job outside. And although he had at times worked for as little as five dollars a week he had never been on relief. For the last five years he had had what Sundale called a pretty good job. He was truck driver and general handy man for Simon Fishbein, Junk; Simon Buys and Sells Most Anything.

For five years, too, John Henry had lived and boarded at Mrs. Susie's Lodging House.

He had been contented enough at Mrs. Susie's. The meals were hearty, filling, without frills and furbelows; there was dessert three evenings a week and on Sundays (John Henry loved desserts). His small room was kept neat and clean, without being distressingly so. His four fellow lodgers and boarders were congenial enough men, men who pretty well minded their own business and who didn't borrow enough to be nuisances.

But shortly before John Henry received his bonus a niece of Mrs. Susie's had appeared and had taken up her abode at Mrs. Susie's Lodging House. She was twenty, petite, personable. She hadn't thrown herself at John Henry's or any of the other men's heads. She helped Mrs. Susie with the work daytimes and two nights a week received uneventful calls from a slim, very slightly mustached young man who was a local preacher in Mrs. Susie's church. Other nights in the week when she was not with her young women friends she listened to the radio and planned how two could live on the wages that the local preacher made as a foundry worker for, although the slim, young man did not dream it, she had marked him for her own.

Seeing Mrs. Susie's niece moving quickly and joyously around the house, beholding her seated at Mrs. Susie's right hand passing large plates of toast, or yellow corn bread squares, or hot cakes, or what not, John Henry became slowly aware of vague longings, longings for a well filled table all his own, with someone in neat percale dresses to sit across from him and hand food, not to five adults like Mrs. Susie and the four fellow lodgers, but to five persons of more diminutive forms. Much smaller people; five little children in fact, replicas of himself.

But John Henry knew that Mrs. Susie's niece had no place in this dream. To his mind Mrs. Susie's niece was like a piece of bright crystal glassware, pretty, graceful, well enough to have around to look at but of not much practical use. John Henry wanted a sturdy piece of servicable brown crockery. His vague longings became more concrete in form and, resolving to take the first step toward making his dream menage a reality, he gave Mrs. Susie notice that he was going to move. The day that he received his bonus his month was up, it was Saturday, his half day at the junk yard.

So after his noon meal he dressed himself in his pin stripe best and with two bulging suitcases and an illy-wrapped, bulky parcel left Mrs. Susie's board and lodging forever. Working on the theory that one should have a cage before one attempts to catch a bird John Henry had decided to get himself a house. He would enlist the aid of a real estate man and at ease and comfort in the latter's car would tour the city until he found his home. The furnishing of his establishment need not be hurried. A bunk and a stove would be all that he would need to begin with, other accessories could be chosen by the future Mrs. Calverson, whenever he should find her.

He made his way easily along the street; as he walked his glance roved casually into shop windows, out in the street, upstairs across the street. And something he saw in a window upstairs across the street made him halt, take refuge in a convenient doorway and watch for fully five minutes. When he did move on he had made a mental note of the upstairs address across the way and was meditating deeply.

DRUCILLA'S hands flashed in and out of the mass of feathers before her. That night would mark her fourth week as a scholar in Miss Madge Dorsey's dramatic class and she was silently rehearsing her lesson.

"Under a spreading chestnut tree—" Now, what were the gestures she was supposed to make? Oh, yes. Both hands palms down, fingers slightly separated, slightly curved, moved to form a semi-circle to indicate the spread of the tree. "Limber up, relax," had been Madge Dorsey's instructions, "Be graceful—pliant—supple." Drucilla had tried. Madge had given her a special set of hand limbering exercises to practice at home, and during practically all her spare time Drucilla had applied herself to them.

But even she was not encouraged with the result. She was beginning to believe that the only gestures her hands were designed for were the gestures associated with the stemming and crushing of feathers. Dispiritedly she looked upon her enlarged knuckles, broken nails and bulging veins. To her her hands seemed as large and sinewy as any village smith's.

"Feathers for a woman," demanded her partner of the feathercarrier. Then to Drucilla, sharply, "Come on, Drucie. You ain't at Madge Dorsey's now. We want to fill this tub before lunch time." Drucilla's spirits did not lighten at the titter that ran round the table at this rebuke. What was the use, anyhow, of lessons at Madge's, of straining her brain to memorize, of twisting and stretching her already weary fingers in the hand limbering exercises, while Shelly the cat looked on with slant-eyed, pitying contempt?

Even if she ever learned to emphasize a speech with proper, graceful gestures where and to whom would she speak? At some church's old folks concert, to an audience unsympathetic, critical, because, to the last individual, it would know her as one whose existence was a drab narrative, prolonged with a thin gauze mask, epilogued with a tough, sharp feather quill. To them, she would be simply Drucilla, the crow that aspired to be a bird-of-paradise.

What was the use of dreaming of marriage and children, of hoping for the day when she would be accepted as one of the clan happily burdened with husbands and kids? With silent, sullen fury she attacked the feather heap before her, wrenching the feathers, tearing them, grinding them between her hands, while within her brain beat dispairingly: "Under a spreading chestnut tree—" both hands palms down, fingers slightly separated, slightly curved.

One of the mattress filler's assistants came for the tub at her partner's call, its contents were inspected, okeyed and poured into the trough just as the foreman called dinner time.

Drucilla ate her cold lunch alone, off a little way from the others. Heart-sickening hopelessness took all taste from the food that she munched. What was the use of anything? To a love-starved, lonely, thwarted woman twenty-six is old, too old. But hope dies only to live again. That evening supper over, Shelly fed and put outside, the clock struck seven and Drucilla was on her way to Madge Dorsey's dramatic class, at times muttering parts of her poem and furtively stretching her hands.

On Fridays and Saturdays there was no work at the feather plant. Drucilla always cleaned her room and washed her clothes on Friday. Saturday mornings she ironed and boiled and baked. Before Madge had started her classes Drucilla spent Saturday afternoons either in her rocker with a cheap magazine or in the ten cent balcony of a nearby movie house.

Since she had enrolled as a student of public speaking her Saturday afternoons were spent standing in the floor doing hand-flexing exercises or pacing back and forth trying to memorize some poem or simple declamation. This Saturday afternoon she had just dragged her rocker into the corridor so she could sit while the room cooled off a bit from the heat of her weekly baking. She would sit just a little while, she told herself, resolutely ignoring the feeling of discouragement that seemed to be growing stronger daily, then she would go in and practice.

She had a new piece now to memorize: "Robert of Lincoln is Telling His Name." She had learned it down to 'snug and warm is this nest of ours'—"Well," she thought as she wrestled at the doorway with her rocker, "My nest may not be so snug but it's warm enough this July weather. "Now," she said as she dropped into her rocker, "it would be really snug if I had a husband coming home to these good chine bones and potatoes and this home-made bread and this chocolate-iced sheet cake (that'd be for the babies to eat—that and the jello). But they could have some of the chine bones too and some of the green beans. All but the littlest

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Shadow of the South

By Edward E. Redcay

TOO frequently, those who think of the social, political, and economic problems of the Negro in the North forget the cumulative effect of his southern background. Let us consider the case of the Negro in New Jersey (as reasonably typical of those northern states to which the Negro migrated) from a historical perspective.

In 1800 there were about 17,000 members of the minority race in New Jersey, 12,400 of whom *were slaves*. Although slavery was abolished legally in this state in 1802, two hundred fifty of the 24,000 colored persons in this state in 1850 were *still slaves*. It is apparent that at this early period, even as today, the presence of this minority group traces to causes fundamentally economic in nature.

Be that as it may, historical evidence indicates that from 1800 to 1875 the presence of this group in New Jersey was opposed vigorously by many persons; that is, if one may accept as criteria the several legislative actions designed to deport Negroes who were there already, and to prevent others from entering. In spite of this unfriendly opposition, by 1910 the number in the state had grown to 90,000. Today, roughly speaking, there are 215,000 Negroes living in New Jersey. The important point about this increase is that by no stretch of the imagination can this enormous gain be credited to the biological reproductive power of the race, alone.

Obviously, a very significant percentage of this group migrated to New Jersey from the South. Furthermore, in states such as New York and Illinois, a far larger percentage came from the South. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of the minority race in the North, as far as origin and important actuating background are concerned, trace to *rural* places in the southern states. This means, by and large, that they came from the isolation and barren background of an agrarian life which socially and economically has been crumbling into a decadent state for the last fifty years.

Undoubtedly, you can point out many crude and raw evidence of living conditions on the bleak prairie, among the "hill-billies" in the mountains of the border states, in the mining districts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and in the slums of our large cities. But, on the average, life in these places compares more than favorably with the deadly meagerness of existence which is experienced by this segregated minority race who reside in the rural South; and for whom is reserved the least desirable aspects of things political, economic, social, cultural and educational. Consequently, if it is true that about 80 per cent of the Negro population in the North resides in *urban* communities, then many of the interracial problems are rooted in this bewildering change from a *rural* to an *urban* way of life. In short, to the maladjustments which result when groups of diametrically opposite environmental backgrounds intermingle.

Persons who attempt to tackle interracial problems in the North must acquaint themselves with the handicaps under which the Negro labors in the South

In this country we have come to believe that education can play, and does play, a dominant role in facilitating adaptability and adjustment to changing conditions on the part of the individuals it is intended to serve. In view of what has been stated thus far it might prove enlightening to consider the educational background of the majority of adult Negroes, and undoubtedly many adolescents, who now reside in the North.

School Important Agency

Few persons realize the extent to which the school *must* serve as the *sole* agency through which the Negro in the South secures the benefits which are supposed to accrue from the several agencies of our *democratic* institution, education. Such agencies as the radio, the press, the cinema, and the educative possibilities inherent in the utilization of the devices of modern communication and transportation, play almost a negligible role in the life of the rural Negro; simply because he never has been afforded the economic means to secure them.

Furthermore, his physical and social segregation, and his political isolation or non-participation, tend to nullify those informal educational contacts and values which are so effective in providing a richer experience for the members of other groups whose intercourse is less restricted. An examination, therefore, of the schooling provided for the minority race in the South should yield significant information relative to our discussion.

Your attention is first directed to the availability of elementary schools. Information indicates that of all the elementary schools for Negroes in the seventeen southern states maintaining separate schools for the two races, 18,000 are one-teacher schools, 5,500 are two-teacher schools, and approximately 1,500 are of the three-teacher or larger variety. Thus it is seen that 78 per cent of the schools attended by Negro elementary pupils are of the one and two-teacher type. Over 80 per cent of these schools are in rural places. Educators who have examined these schools are unanimous in reporting that the rural Negro elementary schools represent most of that which is least desirable in the American educational system. Herein are found the poorest trained and lowest salaried teachers, the shortest terms, the poorest attendance, the crudest buildings serving as school houses, and the meanest equipment and teaching materials. Except in two or three states, free textbooks and student supplies are not provided at public expense; and you will recall that in this section of the country the Negro is the poorest of the poor.

Of course, the mere presence of a school building is not an adequate measure of its availability. The accessibility or inaccessibility of the school is a most important consideration. Schools for Negro elementary children are far removed from those they are intended to serve. Seventeen percent of all Negro elementary pupils live three or more miles from the schools they attempt to attend. Thirty-nine percent live two or more miles away. According to that standard which sets one and one-half miles as a reasonable walking distance to school, less than 59 percent of these children are within walking range.

Distance from school, however, would not be of such great significance if adequate means of transportation were provided. Less than one percent of pupils attending one and two-teacher schools are transported at public expense. The Florida Educational Survey Commission mentioned inaccessibility of schools as the most important reason why 50,000 of their 133,000 Negro children were not in schools. But even if adequate transportation facilities were provided, the number of schools would not begin to accomodate those who should attend. It has been conservatively esti-

mated that more than 9,000 additional rooms would be needed to house only a considerable number of the non-attending Negro pupils in the South. This number would be doubled if replacement of the crude, make-shift cabins and shacks housing so many rural schools were contemplated.

Of the 2,700,000 Negroes between 5 and 20 years of age living in rural areas in the South, only 57 per cent attend some school (public or private) some time during a given school year. Those who attend usually make a very poor record. The average daily attendance of those enrolled ranges from 76 days in Mississippi to 150 days in North Carolina and Virgina. The average for the South is about 100 days or five school months. At the same time the length of term the schools officially are open ranges from 5.6 months in one state to 8.9 in another. Actually, in parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, the schools were open less than five months of the year; at least, when the impact of the depression was more pronounced. Perhaps from these facts we can grasp the explanation for the abnormal lumping of more than 50 per cent of all Negro pupils who attend school in the South in the first and second grades, 45 per cent in the next five grades, and a scant 5 per cent in the high school grades.

Public school near Lakeland, Florida

Little Secondary Education

And now just a few facts about the provision of secondary schools in the South. There are 1128 counties in the Southern states each with a considerable Negro population of secondary school age. Two hundred and thirty of these counties were without any public secondary school facilities whatsoever in 1935. More than 200,000 potential high school educables resided in these counties. Five-hundred-twenty-eight counties provided only three years or less of public secondary work for 350,000 Negro adolescents who lived in these counties. Hence, 37 per cent of all Negro children in the South live in counties which provide less than four years of secondary work at public expense.

The same problems of inaccessibility that characterized the elementary school situation hold for the secondary schools. Transportation for Negro high school educables rarely is provided. The lack of sympathetic cooperation between urban communities having secondary facilities and neighboring rural areas not so fortunate is another factor. The cumulative effect of such unfavorable conditions is revealed tragically when you are reminded that there are approximately 1,071,000 Negro children 15 to 19 years of age in the South and only 14 per cent are enrolled in secondary schools. That is, about 900,000 adolescents are not enrolled in any school.

The conditions which have been described are those which prevailed in the South from 1929 through 1935. Consequently, you must not assume that this information reflects a "depression" reaction; unless you understand that there has always been a depression in the life of the Negro in this country. On the contrary, be assured that this situation was progressively worse, five, ten, twenty years or more ago. While it may be true that 90 per cent of the Negro race, today, is *classified* as literate, you will agree undoubtedly that through no fault of their own they are far from educated. In fact, it is entirely possible that by making literacy such a prominent objective of education we have made more difficult the task the Negro faces in attempting to secure a more equitable measure of social justice, or when the problem of the advancement of the race as a whole is considered.

In summarizing, it can be stated that due to conditions which circumscribe peculiarly the physical, political, economic, social and cultural aspects of Negro life in the South, the environmental background of this minority group is excessively meager, narrow, barren and predominantly rural. Furthermore, these limiting factors render almost negligible those extra-school agencies and forces which function in the education of more privileged groups in our society.

Therefore, this places the burden for furnishing adequate educational experiencing almost entirely upon the school. The evidence indicates, however, that very little in the way of schooling is provided for Negroes in southern states. Whatever may be the problems of the members of this race in the North, it is certain that they are related very definitely to the influx of a great number of persons who possess little or no formal schooling, and whose broader educational and environmental backgrounds have prepared them poorly to make the complex adaptations and adjustments demanded when widely divergent life-patterns clash. And this matter is relative. It is embarrassingly true that members of the white race—the better educated, more privileged, dominant group—have shown very little by their actions that they are willing to play their part in solving interracial problems. This is true even more so in the North than the South.

School Programs Inadequate

In concluding, you will pardon my use of the first person. Frankly, I am pessimistic about what the schools have done thus far to facilitate better interracial understanding. In the South they have done practically nothing. In the North certain schools have done something about it, but on the whole there is little to indicate that they have caused as much good as harm. Too few educators appreciate the terrific handicap the Negro carries in trying to overcome the limitations which a barren, circumscribed environment literally *has built into his very being.* Too many educators uncritically accept the myth of the inherent racial inferiority of the Negro as true.

But even if children in schools were provided with a sound program which was designed to foster desirable interracial activity, it would barely scratch the surface of the larger problem. You must not for a moment forget that we live in an adult controlled society. If a choice had to be made between a school program or another course, my vote would favor a vigorous, comprehensive, far-flung program of adult education. Naturally, the better scheme would reach all groups regardless of age, race or creed. I think not, however, of a program which brings adult members of underprivileged groups together for classes for the mastery of tool subjects, for the development of vocational skills and techniques or for whittling canes and making false faces from squashy newspapers and paste. I think also of a well-organized, intelligently directed group of men and women who have *studied,* and who have been *trained* in, ways and means for facilitating interracial tolerance, understanding cooperation; in short, those necessary behaviors

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The Poetry and Argument of Langston Hughes

By Norman MacLeod

The play, "Don't You Want to be Free", moved this writer to a study of the work of Langston Hughes, with some interesting conclusions.

NOT enough has been said in definitive form, in either the conservative or radical press, in praise of Langston Hughes—nor has he received the critical evaluation and appreciation which are his due. Nevertheless, for many years he has had a considerable and devoted following not only among the more discerning members of his own race, but among the white workers and white intellectuals as well. For Langston Hughes, as few modern American writers do, reaches both intelligentsia and proletariat. The implications of this fact are of signification to reader as well as writer in this modern world, where the social and political problems of literature merge with its esthetic ones more than ever before. And yet, despite this, very little attention has been paid to the body of this Negro writer's work.

With the production of *Don't You Want To Be Free,* however, it is timely to attempt some broad estimate of his narrative, poetic and dramatic worth—as this "play" is compound of all the various elements which go into Langston Hughes' creative work. Put on twice a week by the Harlem Suitcase Theatre, it merited so much attention from the theatre critics and from the liberal populace that it was presented at the Norah Bayes Theatre by the New Theatre League on June 10th. And the attendance at its Harlem theatre, considering its modest seating capacity, has been regular and good.

But at the outset it is necessary to understand that *Don't You Want To Be Free* is not a play in any contemporary sense of the word. It is not a work likely to be put on Broadway. It does not have the concentrated emotional appeal of Clifford Odett's *Waiting For Lefty.* In a very rough sense indeed, it might be said to be half-way between Marc Blitzstein's *The Cradle Will Rock* and the Labor Stage's production of *Pins and Needles.* But Langston Hughes' "play" does not have the original music or internal unity that distinguished Biltzstein's work, nor does it have the pure revue character of *Pins and Needles.*

This being the case, what should we characterize *Don't You Want To Be Free* as being, interestingly enough, the answer to that is extremely complicated. From the beginning, I should say, Langston Hughes has been what I would call the writer who continues to widen the horizons of his first work. When he wrote the poem so much quoted in later years and up to the present, "I, Too, Am America," he stated what was to be for him then and forever after his central theme: the Negroes were America and a very fine and healthy part of it, too. And by implication, the Negroes' way out was by alliance with the white working-class. In his earlier work this was always—as I have indicated in reference to "I, Too, Am America"—by way of implication. But particularly from 1930 on, which dated Langston Hughes' closer communication with the Communist Party, his enlargement of this theme has been often stated in terms that are almost bald.

Always Himself

In praise of Hughes it must be pointed out that, despite his introduction to the public by Carl Van Vechten, he has always been his single and honest creative and personal self. Indeed, in no surface way, one would say that the writing of Langston Hughes and the man himself are the same. What he lives and thinks and feels are warp and woof of his work. Introduced to America in a time when the American literati were "mad about Harlem"—when Negroes were supposed to be so colorful and exotic and every Negro who could rhyme was an object of delighted and patronizing amazement—a dark prodigy to be darlinged and petted—Langston Hughes, almost alone of his brethren, went his own straight way: honest and uncorrupted.

But there are different kinds of honesty in creative writing—there is the sincerity of *feeling* and the sincerity of *thinking.* From the first, Langston Hughes has been a poet—a folk poet, primarily, of definite charm and great talent; and the essence of poetry is emotion—and not logic. Through the considered formulation and expression of the symbolic attitudes of his race, couched in the authentic rhythms and spoken words of his people, Langston Hughes has been—in my estimation, more than any other Negro writer the recorder of this time and this place. Even his distinguished novel, *Not Without Laughter* (any poet can write an autobiographical novel but few one as excellent as this) was essentially the transcript of his poetic, personal observation and his sincere *feeling.* It was definitely the extended "poetic-prose" statement of "I, Too, Am America" and a good example of Hughes in the process of widening the horizons of his central theme.

As a poet—the folk-poet of his race—, then, Langston Hughes is nearly always successful—as witnessed by his books of poetry, *The Weary Blues* and *Fine Clothes to the Jew* and by his novel, *Not Without Laughter.* But in the realm of sincerity which is logical and direct thinking, from the creative point of view, Hughes is not so good. *The Ways of White Folks,* many of the stories of which (I suspect) were written with a sly eye on Arnold Gingrich, the editor of *Esquire,* was sometimes slight and in no way up to the high standard of achievement that we had come to expect of him. And the fault (although sometimes disguised) lay in argument. Similarly, of some of Hughes' didactic revolutionary verse we can say that he is too much the prose writer, too much the "thinker" agitating for values and a world which he could believe and respect. But the fault, again, was that he did not *feel* his argument nor had he melted his logic down into a pure white metal of verse.

Prior to the advent of Hitler in Germany, the best critics there in damning a piece of fiction were wont to say that it had no poetry in it. And when Langston Hughes writes using the medium of the novel or the medium of the poem, he is good when he is a poet and he fails when he is not. Which brings us back to the consideration of *Don't You Want To Be Free*—a work that is fascinatingly compound of all his virtues and faults. But how should we characterize it? It is not a play nor is it a musical revue. More than anything else—I would say—it is the American equivalent of what was called in pre-Hitlerite Germany the "agit-

prop." In other words, an agitational, propaganda, skit or group of skits tied together by a slender thread of narrative or action. These skits were mobile in the sense that the action or dramatic incident could be changed at a moment's notice to fit contemporary political and social circumstance. The "agit-prop" were carried by truck from one city to another and from one mass meeting to the next—designed to affect the worker, to educate him and to amuse him as well. It was entertainment combined with political education motifs.

Expansion of Theme

Nevertheless, although *Don't You Want To Be Free* is agitational in character, it is something else. The work is another expansion of Langston Hughes' central theme: "I Too, Am America". And the implications of this substance provide the dichotomy which splits the play wide-open at its heart and displays to all critical observers the essential antagonism between the prose-writer and the poet—between thinking and feeling. Langston Hughes organizes the narrative of the action on a chronological skeleton and fleshes it with poetry in certain scenes. Taking the Negro from Africa through the days of slavery to the present, he attempts to trace his development and to point a way out of his social, political and cultural predicament. Langston Hughes *feels* the oppression, the pain and misery, the greatness and beauty of his race; but he only *thinks* (in this play, at least) that they should organize with the white worker to promote their betterment. (In all fairness, it must be admitted, however, that in certain other work such as "A Revolutionary Ad For The Waldorf-Astoria," which appeared in the *New Masses* several years ago, he *does feel* the community of interest and purpose of the white and black worker—and as a result states the problem in poetic terms.)

In other words, *Don't You Want To Be Free* is the product of an unfortunate literary miscegenation: after a very moving scene depicting the lynching of a Negro worker who has demanded his pay and asked to see "the figures", Langston Hughes has the Negro people saying—

"Let the black boy swing
But the white folks die."

Such a conclusion is in opposition to Hughes' stated position and in opposition to the end of the play itself—always Hughes has said, in his other work and in the final scene of this work, too, that it is not the white people as a race, that should die—that

LANGSTON HUGHES

should be fought—but that it was the white class that oppresses both white and black worker alike (or to varying degrees) that should go. The example of the two verses above reveal the unresolved conflict in Langston Hughes' writing. He *feels* the Negro as his race, but only *thinks* himself (at least, in this work) a member of a white and black workingclass. And because of this, the scenes which are treated poetically and which deal primarily with the problems that are purely "race" are moving and good entertainment as well. In the later scenes which introduce argument he is not as good.

But despite all this, it must be emphasized that *Don't You Want To Be Free* is good entertainment. And it might be worthwhile to analyze the elements which go to make up this excellent fun. First of all, Langston Hughes has incorporated some of his earlier poems into the script, and his use of blues and of spirituals and of jazz or swing rhythms by the piano player are good and his adaptation of the Negro work chants as seen in—

"When the cotton's picked
And the work is done
Boss man takes the money
And we get none."

Fine Dramatic Effect

Further, it must be pointed out that in the scene where the Negro housewife refuses to pay insurance man the premiums upon a policy because of the company's discrimination against colored folk, by the authentic use of natural spoken rhythms and by rhetorical reiteration, he achieves a fine dramatic effect—

"Overseer: (cockily) Insurance man! Got your book ready?

Wife: You want me to pay you?

Overseer: Of course, it's due, isn't it?

Wife: You from the Cosmopolitan Company, ain't you?

Overseer: I am.

Wife: And you don't hire no colored folks in your office, do you?

Overseer: Not so far as I know. Why?

Wife: You won't give colored people certain kinds of policies you carries, neither, will you?

Overseer: Well, you see, in some cases your people are bad risks.

Wife: But my money's *good* money, ain't it?

Overseer: Of course, it is.

Wife: And you want my money, don't you?

Overseer: Why, yes. Of course, I do.

Wife: Well, you ain't gonna get it!"

And from there the housewife goes into a tirade that is, from the point-of-view of dramatic reversal, superlative!

Unfortunately, however, *Don't You Want To Be Free*—even as a sustained piece of "agit-prop" writing does not reach the level of Langston Hughes' best work or approximate the excellence we have come to expect of him. Without Earl Jones as the lead the "play" would most certainly carry even less of a dramatic impact. His work was distinguished by a simple ferocity and earnestness of soul that in Hughes' best scenes were moving in the extreme: he convinced! In the earlier versions of *Don't You Want To Be Free,* moreover, (where there was more of the blues and less of the argument) the impact of the whole was greater than it has been in later versions.

In conclusion, let us hope that as Langston Hughes continues to expand his central theme he will work more in poetry (as in his novel, *Not Without Laughter,* and as in his best verse-forms) and less in prose—for it is because of the prose—the *thinking* without *feeling* in the argument—that Langston Hughes fails of the very real and excellent effects he could have achieved (and might even yet) in the production of *Don't You Want To Be Free.* Langston Hughes is essentially a poet—a very fine poet with an ear for racial rhythms and folk speech—and it is as a poet we like him most—whether or not his poetry appears in a novel or in a play or in a poem makes little difference. But his poetry is what we have come to expect!

ANNUAL MEETING

The 23rd annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will open in New York city November 11, with a meeting at Riverside church and continue through November 13.

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69 FIFTH AVENUE **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Editorials

A Six-Day Speech To Defend This

LAST January, from the 14th to the 20th, the floor of the United States Senate was occupied continuously by Senator Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana, who spoke against the Wagner-VanNuys anti-lynching bill then being debated.

Senator Ellender ranted and raved over the Negro problem and pleaded that the South had "solved" the difficulty, that the South "understood" the Negro, that the South did not believe in lynching, that the southern states could and would curb the crime of lynching.

On October 13, a 19-year-old Negro boy, W. C. Williams, was horribly tortured and lynched by a mob in Ruston, La., not too far from the home town of Senator Ellender. The Ruston mob used a red-hot poker to torture the victim. All the gory, Roman holiday features were a part of the Louisiana show.

Senator Ellender, whether he likes it or not, spoke six days in the highest legislative body in our country for the purpose of guaranteeing to communities like Ruston freedom to stage hot poker torture lynchings whenever they so desire. He has become the emissary of blood, the cloak for terror, the spokesman for sadism.

Louisiana has made no move to round up the lynchers. A grand jury reported it had "insufficient evidence" to indict anyone. Yet Sheriff Thigpen conferred for at least an hour —and perhaps longer—with unmasked leaders of the mob and finally agreed to turn his back, go around to a side road, and there await the prisoner which the mob was supposed to deliver to him.

While the trusting sheriff was on his roundabout way to the supposed rendevous, he heard (as he knew he would) shots in the woods and the gleeful, blood-thirsty yelps of the mob as it tore into the dead body of its victim for souvenirs.

On January 14, when the senator opened his six-day speech marathon, he stated that the Negro had been brought to America "almost as a cannibal, naked and without the semblance of having been the subject of civilized society."

The Crisis salutes the "civilized society" in Ruston, La., Ringgold, La., Franklinton, La., Cusetta and Arabi, Ga., Duck Hill and Rolling Fork, Miss., Tallahassee and Marianna, Fla., Abbeyville, Ala., Covington, Tenn., and in dozens of other places which have added to spectacles of the world by their advanced and progressive methods of staging gala lynchings.

We will let Ellender, able exponent of superiority in skin color and civilization, speak for these islands of culture in our country.

But Ellender cannot speak for us, nor for the millions of decent Americans who not only abhor lynching in speeches, but want to do something to wipe out this nation's shame before the world. A federal anti-lynching law is the only instrument which has a chance to keep the Rustons and Duck Hills from speaking out for America. Let them play in their own back yard and nurse what ego they can squeeze from being a jump ahead of some downtrodden Negro, but let them know that the Constitution of the United States is not a plaything for their Saturday night whoopee.

Duke Joins Up

ANOTHER step forward in sensible and sportsmanlike race relations in athletics was taken last month by Duke university of Durham, N. C., when it agreed to play against Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, colored star on the Syracuse university football team, in the intersectional contest at Syracuse November 12.

Duke thus joins its neighbor, the University of North Carolina, in displaying tolerance on the gridiron. For three years North Carolina has played New York university and the latter school has had a colored fullback, Edward Williams, for the three games.

In its announcement that it would not object to Sidat-Singh, Duke explains that it is waiving a clause in its contract with Syracuse which provides that Syracuse will not play any Negroes against Duke. That contract was drawn three years ago before Sidat-Singh came to Syracuse. Now, since he has become the ace forward passer for his team, Duke, in a courteous gesture, waives the contract clause.

Duke deserves all credit for its action, but it is fair to point out that North Carolina is still a jump ahead of it in that when the NYU-North Carolina contracts were drawn, North Carolina knew in advance that NYU had or would have Negro players, but the southern school refused to insist on a color bar clause.

For years students of race relations have been saying that the state of North Carolina would be most likely of all the southern states to take the lead in throwing overboard outmoded and unintelligent traditions. Years ago it stepped ahead in improving its Negro schools. Its University of North Carolina Press has published some of the best books on the race problem. Negro speakers have appeared before its university forums and seminars. Now, the football teams of its two leading universities refuse to dictate to their northern hosts what players they shall use.

On the other side of the South, Texas matched North Carolina in one event during 1937. In Dallas, Negro college track stars from the North and East competed against whites at the Pan-American games. This is the first time such an event has taken place in the South and, really, involved a sharper upset of tradition than a southern team playing a Negro in the North.

With North Carolina and Duke leading the way and with Texas having made a beginning, perhaps we may expect soon a new era in sports.

Race Superiority Theory Lashed

THE Catholics have taken a step to try to insure tolerance and interracial cooperation in the ruling handed down at Niagara university that any professor found teaching the theory of racial superiority will be dismissed from the faculty.

The Very Reverend Joseph M. Noonan, president of the university, declared in his announcement of the new policy:

"I emphatically disagree with the unfounded allegations that any race possesses inherent qualifications that render it inevitably superior to any other race."

President Noonan rightly characterizes his ruling as "drastic," and there will be those who will argue that he is violating academic freedom. The Reverend Mr. Noonan feels, however, that his action is justified by present-day trends.

A madman is loose in the world and a mad theory drives forward his mesmerized legions. Hitler's doctrine is that a superior race (German) exists to rule all, and that every other race, every other political system, every religion, must be subservient to the super-state of Der Fuehrer.

This is nonsense, of course, but so far, no one has driven this fact home to Hitler. It is possible that such Catholic action may contribute to the protection of the democratic nations.

Twenty-six Not Old

(*Continued from page* 355)

baby; it'd have just oatmeal gruel, or prune pulp, or ——"

Shelly streaked inside the sidewalk door and up the steps, back arched, skinny tail looped, puckish eyes blazing. He dodged behind Drucilla's chair, whirled and peered back down the steps at two figures coming up the stairway slowly. The foremost figure Drucilla recognized at once as one of the workers at number five tub. She had finished staring incredulously at the other figure when the two reached the landing where she sat and paused before her chair.

"It's one hundred an' fifty outside if it's one degree, Drucie," complained the woman from number five, with a puff, then shifting her feet in her eagerness to speed the little drama in which she was playing such an important part, her bosom swelling with the vastness of the news she would have to tell Monday at the feather plant, she added, "Miss Drucilla Fleming, meet Mr. John Henry Calverson. I been knowin' John Henry since before the World War. He seen you and ask me to bring him up and introduce him. And now—I ain't stayin' very long, I'll soon be goin.' Just gimme a chair for a minute and a big cool drink of water. And oh yes, John Henry ask me to please be sure and tell you he's a all right, honest man."

JULY heat had burned itself almost out, had rekindled and blazed throughout August and had smoldered along through September. Now it was the last of October and Drucilla had been married two months.

She had left her room over the fix-it shop, she had left the feather factory, but she had not left Shelly behind. This bright Indian summer morning he lay under the nice second hand gas range that Drucilla had bought with some of John Henry's bonus money, paws folded beneath his breast in purring, sleepy content. At the kitchen table Drucilla was mixing dough for bread and rolls; later she would make an apple pie. Her fingers moved swiftly, happily, even gracefully and her face beamed as the words of John Henry's marriage proposal paraded once more through her mind, words as colorful as any army with banners:

"I had seen you off an' on," John Henry had confided, "when I would be on the truck an' you would be on the street or comin' out of where you work with the other feather women. But I never thought about marryin' you until one day I was movin' out from the place where I used to board. I went down the street an' happened to look up an' I saw you through your window, you was doin' somethin' with your hands. I had always kinda liked the way your face looked, but that day when I got a good look at your two hands I said to myself: 'John Henry, that's the woman for you, if she'll have you! You got the kind of hands that I want my wife to have: hands that can cook an' handle my pay check right when I bring it home to her, hands that can be mighty gentle with my little children and yet spank 'em good when they need it. You got pretty hands, Drucilla. Do you think you could marry me?"

Did she? Drucilla laughed happily aloud and winked at Shelly. She stepped into the middle of the kitchen floor, started to go through the old finger exercises, then with both hands made a might motion of spurning. She had realized her chief ambition, the other would never again exist. Shelly seemed to read her thoughts, opened his eyes wide, then slitted them. He gave a loud purr of approval. Twenty-six is not old at all.

Out-of-date Colleges

(*Continued from page* 353)

writes a book, there are fifty to criticize it or ignore it entirely. A more normal balance is necessary and will be achieved when creators are put on the same plane with those holding advanced degrees. A college can render just as much service in graduating one type as the other. To graduate both would be ideal.

Let us now recapitulate. We have observed that there are ideas and practices in our life today that have made this a group world of totalitarian states and large economic blocs. Instead of taking this into consideration and shaping their curricula accordingly, present day Negro schools continue to train students for a life of "rugged individualism."

In order to correct this glaring defect, a bold experiment in the form of a new type of college is necessary. For the want of a better name this is called a cooperative college emphasizing in addition to what we now know as fundamental subjects: cooperation, culture and creativeness. It is inferred that this type of school would be just as different from our present day college in organization and emphasis as this college differs from the normal and industrial schools of an earlier period.

Whether this analysis and solution of our educational crisis would prove final and inexorable, I would not dogmatically say. I have simply raised the question and ventured a general opinion. It is highly probable and extremely likely that others have a better point of view. Of this I am certain, however: our present collegiate education is not adequately training students for the complex world of today.

We must recognize the need for a new type of training to correct the glaring defect of the current system. We must stop flashing on the surface and burrow down deep into the heart of reform. And above all, we must cease rearranging the dry bones of a decadent individualism and prepare students for a group world of mass production, trade unions, collective bargaining, and political and economic centralization. That is the supreme challenge of our times.

Shadow of South

(*Continued from page* 357)

to the end that two races can live together in a mutually helpful relationship.

It would have to be a group of persons who will know how to capitalize upon the educative possibilities of not only schools, colleges and universities; but also the press, radio, the cinema, the church and the lecture forum. These persons would have to know how to enlist the aid of social, political, fraternal and philanthropical groups. Perhaps the idea is erroneous, but the notion persists that those who *own* those who hold administrative and executive *power,* rule and control; not those who *vote only.* This program of adult education, under the leadership and direction of such an organization to which I have referred, would have to reach Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' and Bankers' Associations, Businessmen's Leagues, Rotary Clubs, etc. This organization would have to reach political pressure groups and possibly not hesitate to use the devices whereby special *intelligence* affects those who make laws. One thinks of philanthropists such as Rosenwald, Straus, Rockefeller and others who might lend their aid to the maintenance of such an organization and its program. One might even think of a program so effective that it would reach the dogmatic Butlers (Nicholas and Smedley), the public conscious Roosevelts (Eleanor and Franklin), the haughty Chryslers, Morgans, and duPonts; and even those two peculiarly seifish individualists, Henry Ford and William Randolph Hearst.

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

"More Than Votes"

The New York *Times*, New York, N. Y.

MR. POLETTI'S letter to Father Curran and Father Curran's generous reply will doubtless gain many votes for the Democratic State ticket next month This, however, is a fact of relatively minor importance. Even Mr. Poletti's opponents ought to get some good out of his simple and earnest statement of principles which rise above the dust of partisan politics. The outcome of the election means something to all of us. The emphasis Mr. Poletti places upon civil and religious liberty and his stand against "acts of discrimination on the grounds of race, color or religion" mean more. These principles are no longer academic. They have been openly challenged abroad, they have been furtively challenged here. They need to be reasserted—and in practice, not merely in Fourth of July rhetoric. On these grounds Mr. Poletti, the Italian granite-cutter's son, a Protestant, a liberal but not a radical, has no quarrel with Father Curran—or with any good American.

Neither the Communists nor any fascist-minded group will gain comfort from this interchange. Neither can flourish here if we give reality as well as lip service to the basic principles of character and good citizenship which unite Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, men and women of all races and men and women of mingled racial strains.

The keynote to all the problems of the South, presently regarded as the "Nation's Economic Problem No. 1", was aptly summed up by Dr. H. C. Nixon, eminent scholar, former Tulane professor and now field director of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, when he told a group of Y.W.C.A. leaders that the South has been kept down almost solely because it has paid starvation wages to its large Negro population and will remain down as long as the practice is continued. The statement is simply another way of putting the oft-repeated observation of the late Booker T. Washington relative to the inability of crabs to escape from a bucket. . . .—The Louisiana *Weekly*.

It is pleasant to observe that high American officials are rushing to the aid of Jews who are being ground into dust under the iron heels of Hitler and Mussolini.

Colored people are particularly happy because Americans are aroused on account of racial prejudice and discrimination in Europe. They can sympathize with the suffering of Jews because they know what it means to be persecuted.

The fact that Americans are aroused on account of Germany's treatment of Jews might make them stop and reflect upon their treatment of colored citizens in the United States. . . .—The Philadelphia *Tribune*.

Italy will send some 20,000 men and families to Libya next fall. Each family will be provided with a house, stable, well, cistern and irrigation canals—110,000 acres of land will be occupied by them. Italy seems more thoughtful than the U. S. was. When our Civil War ended, it was rumored that every colored family was to be provided with forty acres and a mule! After waiting about 75 years, many of them have now gotten on relief. . . . —Cincinnati, O., *Union*.

Elections are right around the corner, and in view of the fact that President Roosevelt plans to push for a wide rearmament plan when Congress convenes in January, it is up to Negro voters to get pledges from Congressional and Senatorial candidates that they will work to open up the armed services to colored citizens.

Colored men can do nothing in the Navy except wash dishes and wait on table.

Colored men can do nothing in the Marine Corps at all.

Colored men can serve only in the infantry, cavalry, quartermaster and medical corps in the Army, and cannot pilot a plane, drive a tank, fire a cannon, operate a telephone or work on the coast defenses. . . .

Since colored people pay taxes and must bear the burden of supporting the huge military and naval machines about to be created, they should and must have the right to not only serve anywhere in the armed forces but to work in aircraft and ordnance factories. . . .—The Pittsburgh *Courier*.

Loath to lag behind her sister states, Georgia and Mississippi, the southern state of Louisiana last week permitted a mob of her hoodlums to lynch an accused Negro youth. The presence of armed peace officers of the state was no deterrent as Louisiana proceeded to show the august gentlemen of the U. S. Senate that the South can deal with its race problems. . . .—The Louisville *Defender*.

. . . The past several days the papers contained description of the inhuman treatment of unruly prisoners in a Philadelphia jail. The result being the death of four of them. As usual, attempt was made to prevent publicity, but unsuccessful. . . . Far different from investigation in the South, the guards could not be successfully shielded, and have to stand trial for their brutality. . . . The punishing of these guards will be a lesson to the South where scores of prisoners have met death and inhuman treatment from the hands of brutal guards who were never punished.—Savannah, Ga., *Tribune*.

Despite the radicals, the modern thinkers and others of the "starry-eyed" school, the church today still remains the most important and influential institution in Negro life. We hope it remains so.

Perhaps, in no phase of Negro life is an institution subjected to such strafing as the church. Yet it survives and although battered, still leads. . . .—New York *Amsterdam News*.

In his proclamation calling upon the American people to celebrate Armistice Day, November 11, President Roosevelt stated that, "lawlessness and strife in many parts of the world which now threaten international security and even civilization itself, make it particularly fitting that we should again express our wish to pursue a policy of peace."

Lawlessness and strife mark the daily routine of every civilized nation which rose to eminence by the exploitation of the weak and through the philosophy of conquest. Now that they have subdued and sabotaged defenseless people, and appropriated their lands and natural resources to buttress their own economic structure, jealousy and fear of the strong nations, one for the other, menace the peace of the world . . .—Norfolk *Journal and Guide*.

Getting Jobs in Oklahoma

By Edna Burke

THE Negro of the Southwest has known how to use effectively his ballot in those sections where he has the right of franchise, but until recently has failed to see the power that a small, non-partisan citizen's committee may wield to secure more equitable distribution of higher salaried jobs in his group. It was for the Negro citizens of Tulsa to open the way for neighboring cities to see the efficacy of a small committee, representing the entire Negro population, in securing jobs for Negroes.

The Negro Welfare Committee of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was born one wintry night in January, 1938, when a handful of citizens gathered at a dinner to discuss ways and means of bettering the economic situation in the city. It was not a committee planned and presented to the citizens, but the flowering of a movement that had been stirring for several years. Only the inspiration of that particular moment was needed to create completely an organization of non-political, non-partisan spirit that would work for all the Negroes of the city.

There was no way to insure the non-political and non-partisan attitude of the organization, but one thing was certain: it would have to be small and its members able to reach the pulse of the city. The idea of a small organization gave way to that of a committee whose members were of proved worth and integrity. The chairmanship of this group was given to J. T. A. West, science teacher and dean of boys in the local high school. As his co-members he chose E. A. Goodwin, publisher of the *Oklahoma Eagle;* Mrs. W. D. Williams and Mrs. F. D. Smith, former social-workers; and the Reverend W. P. Mitchell, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Here, then, was a committee that would reach the citizens through the schoolroom, the press, the pulpit, and the home. Here, also, was a committee unencumbered by numbers. It pledged itself to remain above aligning with any one organization of the city, but to represent the entire citizenry. This was no public pledge. It was made by the committee and its chairman *to themselves* and the public had no knowledge of it. To date that secret pledge has not been violated.

The prime purpose of the Negro Welfare Committee was, and is, to open up higher salaried federal jobs to the Negroes of Tulsa. To be sure, the Negro had received a nearly proportionate share of jobs in the lower brackets, but, as in most southern states, had been systematically excluded from supervisory and administrative positions.

In Tulsa it was found that a small committee of citizens, non-partisan and unconnected with any group, could be effective in getting better jobs for Negroes under federal appropriations

As federal aid was brought into the city, the discrimination became more evident. Despite the denial of state federal administrators to the contrary, the attempt at exclusion was quite noticeable in this city whose policy of segregation makes all discriminatory practices easily evident.

Negroes Segregated

The zoning laws of Tulsa are of such a nature that the Negroes live in one section of the city known as "the northside" or "the Greenwood district". Here every Negro lives with the exception of those who maintain servant quarters in the south end of the city. The "Greenwood district" is, in reality, a little city within a larger one. One may remain in this section for weeks without going to the other end of the town for any necessities. Very few white faces are seen, and the colored ten percent of the one hundred fifty thousand citizens of Tulsa is accustomed to supervising its own work.

With the advent of federal aid to the city, the gradual filtration of white supervisors of civic projects in this district could be construed as an effort to keep Negroes from commanding the higher salaries that went with the jobs. Since there were Negroes qualified to hold these positions who were never appointed, no other conclusion could be reached. It was a manifestation of the typical southern attitude that the Negro is incapable of directing himself and others. This pernicious attitude and practice the Negro Welfare Committee wished to stop.

With the endorsement of the local chapter of the N. A. A. C. P., upon whose executive board Mr. West serves, the various civic organizations, the Ministerial Alliance, and the Greek letter fraternities and sororities, the committee set upon its work by demanding conferences with city and state administrators.

The opening requests assumed two demands: first, that the supervisory offices of federal workers in the Negro district be filled by qualified Negroes; second, that a recreation center under the supervision of the N. Y. A. and commensurate with the newly dedicated one hundred thousand dollar center for whites be constructed for Negroes.

Within five months after these demands were made the buying capacity of the Tulsa Negro was increased approximately one thousand dollars per month through the appointment of Negro workers in positions presumably scheduled for whites, and the necessary machinery began to move to assure a recreation center and the jobs that go with it.

As a result of the fight for the latter, an appropriation has been set into the city budget to guarantee the beginning of the project. At present a temporary halt has been called upon the attack for more supervisory jobs because a study of the need by the committee has revealed that the general condition does not warrant it; but a revitalized assault has begun in behalf of the recreation center. This has been necessary because of an obstacle created by a petty politician and his colored associate who could not lay aside personal ambition for the good of his race.

Petty Politics Injected

The committee had known that the southern prejudice of the average white would attempt to forestall all plans for the betterment of the Negro in Tulsa. It had met rebuff and the proverbial "passing of the buck" with unceasing efforts, often paying the expenses it incurred through state travel from its own pocket. It had worked untiringly to spread its campaign throughout the state and to disprove the arguments offered by opposing whites. It had thought the unifying effort of the Tulsa Negro to dislodge petty politics from these activities would be successful. The recalcitrant and prejudiced state administrator of federal funds for the N. Y. A. had finally, though unwillingly, agreed to work in co-operation with the committee and the city government when the insidious work of the petty politician brought all to an impasse.

The spring political campaigns had just begun and among the mushroom

papers that sprang up overnight was one edited by a Negro whose political backer sought to align the work of the committee with his party. Thus, whatever improvements were made in "the Greenwood district" could be attributed to him! Co-operation from the office of the state administrator ceased at the very moment the city officials were ready to complete plans for the center. The committee was informed that the politician and the editor of his paper could contact the administrator if requested.

Mr. West and his co-workers refused this questionable aid and continued their work through contact by mail with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who promised to include Oklahoma on her tour of inspection of N. Y. A. projects. Her visit in the early part of May put the state administrator in "the proper frame of mind" to work further with the committee.

Since then plans have been resumed for the center and for the first time in the history of the city government the appropriation, mentioned above, has been included in the budget. The amount is small, but it represents the opening wedge of a fight the citizens, through its committee, have only started.

To the Tulsan who has followed the activities of the Negro Welfare Committee through its public meetings and the local newspapers two things are clear: first, Oklahoma and the southern Negro must *demand* their fair share of federal funds if they wish to get them; second, these demands will be met only if an intelligent and informed group, endorsed by a solid citizenry, makes them.

Although Oklahoma likes to distinguish itself from the "deep south", many of its practices and attitudes toward Negroes are deeply southern. Among them is the effort to relegate him to the menial and less economically satisfying jobs. This has been rather successful, and in Tulsa the majority of Negroes is in domestic service where the wages are mere pittances. When federal funds came into the state, the southern practice of forgetting the Negro went into effect. The Tulsa Negro knew that demands were in order. His realization was proved correct when the committee was met with the statement: "We didn't give you more because you never asked for it."

The reply of the committee through its chairman was to the effect that all citizens should be treated alike, but since it was necessary to ask for their fair share of the funds, the Negroes were demanding their just proportion at the present time. The success of the group is proof that the era of "do nothing" and "things will work themselves out" is past. The spirit of demanding rights has spread throughout Oklahoma in whose cities committees modelled after the Negro Welfare Committee have gone into action.

Personnel Important Item

Probably the surety of success was written when Mr. West was chosen chairman of the committee. A great deal depends upon the personality that guides a course of action. To his duties as chairman Mr. West brought a quiet desire to make all his endeavors a success, a thorough knowledge of federal and state laws concerning W. P. A. and N. Y. A. projects, a keen sense of logic, and a fearless frankness in dealing with persons. Most of the work of the committee was handled by him and much of his own finances went to defray the expenses.

It was he who insisted that the state and city officials should know that the committee was seeking nothing for itself, nor did it ask that any particular person be appointed to a job. Its only request was that a Negro be given the position according to the qualifications set by the personnel director. It was he who was able to detect the subtle methods some organizations tried in order to appropriate the committee to itself. Working with any special organization would have been the end of the movement. Mr. West killed effectively all efforts to label his group.

Behind his actions was the approval of a new southern Negro who is learning to put race before selfish ambition. The Tulsa Negro knows he can succeed through solidarity alone and that he must forget personal and party preferences if he is to advance economically and educationally. This sanction of the committee's work, a glance at the manner in which his vote is cast in city elections, a study of his reaction to the recent defeat of a levy for a proposed new Negro high school show his awakening.

The work of the Negro Welfare Committee of Tulsa is an isolated example of a general movement on the part of the Negro. However, it reveals what a good, small committee may do where there are not sufficient Negroes to use other methods. A sane and determined attack upon state and city administrators is promising the Negro of Tulsa, of Oklahoma, and of the great Southwest a widening economic field.

DEFENDS NEGRO CCC

Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, rebuked a delegation of white citizens from Glassboro, N. J., October 24, for protesting against the location of a Negro CCC camp there. The Governor said he had found during his term as a U. S. Senator that Negro CCC camps were better behaved than the white camps.

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Louisiana Lynching Spurs Drive for Federal Action

The sixth lynching of 1938 staged by a mob at Ruston, La., October 13, with 19-year-old W. C. Williams as a victim, has spurred the campaign for introduction and passage of a federal anti-lynching bill in the 76th Congress beginning next January.

The lynching of Williams was one of the most brutal in recent years. He was tortured and forced to confess the killing of a white man. Red hot pokers were used on his body.

Associated Press accounts indicate strongly that Sheriff Thigpen, after arguing with mob leaders, finally agreed to let them torture and lynch the prisoner.

Running true to the southern formula, a grand jury called to investigate the lynching reported to Judge E. L. Walker that it did not have sufficient evidence to return indictments.

The Ruston lynching received more than ordinary notice because of the fact that Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana spoke for six days (January 14-20) in the filibuster against the Wagner-VanNuys federal anti-lynching bill. Senator Ellender contended along with other southern senators that the states could stop lynching and punish mobs. Sharing the limelight with Senator Ellender was Governor Richard W. Leche of Louisiana who telegraphed the Senate that he was opposed to a federal anti-lynching bill and felt that the states could handle the situation.

The N.A.A.C.P. telegraphed both Senator Ellender and Governor Leche reminding them of their assistance to the filibuster and urging them to take action to prove that Louisiana could and would act against lynching.

The lynching total for the year, according to N.A.A.C.P. records, is made up from the following states: Mississippi, 3; Georgia, 1; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 1.

Plan Anti-Lynch Bill

Representative Joseph A. Gavagan, a representative of Senator Wagner's office and members of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee and the executive staff met October 3 to draw up a suggested draft of a new anti-lynching bill to be introduced in the next Congress.

Pledges of cooperation and support in the campaign for the passage of the bill have been received by the N.A.A.C.P. from numerous organizations and the Congressional and Christian church board of home missions has sent a check for $200 to aid the fight.

The N.A.A.C.P. has issued an appeal for an anti-lynching fund of $5,000.

IRVIN C. MOLLISON

President, Illinois conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches and member national legal committee, who was sworn in recently as member Chicago Library Board for three-year term

Candidates Queried on Anti-Lynching Bill

A questionnaire asking candidates for Congress to state their attitude on a new federal anti-lynching bill was sent out by the N.A.A.C.P. during October. Candidates for the lower House were asked if they would sign a discharge petition to get the bill out of committee. Candidates for the Senate were asked if they would vote for cloture in order to limit debate and bring the bill to a vote in the upper House.

Candidates were also questioned on their attitude toward possible amendments to the wages and hours act, the expansion of the social security act, and amendments to the national labor relations act.

Federal Action Sought in Texas Jury Case

The United States Department of Justice has been asked by the N.A.A.C.P. to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for the assault on Dr. George F. Porter, president of Wiley Junior college, in the Dallas, Tex., courthouse September 28.

In a letter addressed to United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, and signed by Walter White, secretary, the department is asked to step in on the ground that the "refusal of the officials to protect Dr. Porter seem clearly to be a violation of Section 51 of Title 18 of the United States Code, providing for the punishment of a conspiracy to injure persons in the exercise of civil rights." The N.A.A.P.C. also sent a brief to Mr. Cummings setting forth the violations of the federal law.

Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. attorney, who spent a week in Dallas investigating the circumstances surrounding Dr. Porter's assault, returned to New York October 19.

Dr. Porter, a prospective juror, was taken from the central panel room of the Dallas courthouse September 28 by two white hoodlums, and thrown head first down the front steps of the building. The college president had stood on his citizenship right of serving on a jury and refused to be "excused" after he had been summoned, when high court officials let him understand that he could be exempted. The state law of Texas prohibits white and colored citizens sitting together in public places.

The case marked the third time that Dr. Porter has sought to test the right of Negro citizens to sit on Texas juries. In 1921 he served one day after whites threatened him with lynching, and in 1936 he allowed himself to be dismissed after protesting. Since his third attempt two other colored jurors have been summoned. One allowed himself to be "excused." Both sought and obtained protection from Texas Rangers. But W. I. Dickson, 46, a shoe repairer, refused an excuse saying he wanted to see "how the court works."

Supreme Court to Review Missouri University Case

The United States supreme court on Monday, October 10, granted the petition of Lloyd Gaines, 26-year-old St. Louis, Mo., student for a writ of certiorari, which permits a review of his

case against the University of Missouri before the court. The argument is scheduled for about November 7.

In September, 1935, the University of Missouri refused Gaines' application for admission to its law school. Through N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, Charles H. Houston, Sidney R. Redmond, and Henry D. Espy, Gaines filed a petition for a writ of mandamus before the circuit court of Missouri January 24, 1936, to compel the university to admit him. A new suit was filed March 27, 1936.

In answer to this suit the university said that Lincoln university (Mo.) of which Gaines is a graduate, was not an accredited school, hence he could not qualify for entrance to the law school. The circuit court of Missouri upheld the university in this contention.

Denying the court's assertion that Lincoln university is not accredited, and basing their argument on the ground that Negroes are denied higher educational opportunities in Missouri equal to the opportunities of whites, attorneys for Gaines appealed the case to the state supreme court, which upheld the lower court.

It is a review of this court's decision that the United States supreme court has granted. The case marks the eleventh appeal of a case by the N.A.A.C.P. to the highest court in the land. The association has won all but one of the ten previous appeals before the high court.

Goal $6,000 in Christmas Seal Sale

Setting the goal of $6,000 for the eleventh annual N.A.A.C.P. Christmas seal sale, E. Frederic Morrow, director of the sale this year, announces that the campaign will be launched November 1-10 to continue through December 31.

The seal this year is an attractive design drawn for the N.A.A.C.P. by Miss Louise Jefferson, a talented young colored artist in Harlem. The traditional Christmas colors of red and green are used and the seals are suitable for use on holiday packages and correspondence.

The seals are made up in books of 100 and 200 each, each seal selling for a penny. The proceeds of the sale will go to support the general work of the N.A.A.C.P.

If your branch has not appointed a Christmas seal chairman as yet, do so and write Mr. Morrow at the national office, 69 Fifth avenue.

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Branch News

President Grant V. Freeman presided over the regular monthly meeting of the **Media, Pa.**, branch held in the Wesley A. M. E. Church, Swarthmore, Pa., on Tuesday, October 4. The secretary, Mr. C. I. Moat, gave a report on plans for the membership campaign which is scheduled to begin Sunday, October 30, with a mass meeting in the Campbell A. M. E. church. After the business session, an open forum was conducted by Miss H. Louise Ryder. Mr. Percy O. Batipps and Mr. Clarence Guy served as discussion leaders.

The **New Bedford, Mass.**, branch has decided to postpone its membership drive which was scheduled for October, due to the fact that all energies are bent toward aiding the distressed who were victims of the recent hurricane. The campaign will be resumed later in the year.

The **Beckley, West Virginia**, branch presented Dr. William Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., at a community meeting on September 29. The meeting was presided over by Dr. DuPont Evans, president of the local branch. Dean Pickens pointed out to a large audience that one of the functions of the organization is to discover and make known to the American people the truth about lynching, segregation and jim-crowism in America and to aid in the corrections of these great evils.

The **Bridgeport, Conn.**, branch has been cooperating with other local agencies in pressing a demand for slum clearance and better housing in the city. The city council has decided to put the issue of Bridgeport's $6,500,000 slum clearance project on the voting machine this fall.

The **Long Branch, N. J.**, branch has taken to the high courts of New Jersey on appeal the attempt of the community to discriminate against Negroes in the use of public bathing beaches. The supreme court has granted a writ of review placing the case on the supreme court calendar for October. The petitioner is Mrs. Allie Bullock, a property owner in Long Branch and an active member of the N.A.A.C.P.

The **Pennsylvania State Conference of Branches** held a very successful meeting Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25, in New Castle. Dr. J. A. Gillespie of New Castle, state president, presided. Many topics of vital interest to the organization were discussed. Sunday afternoon, Dean William Pickens, national director of branches, was the principal speaker and gave an excellent address. Attorney Homer Brown of Pittsburgh also spoke. The following were elected state officers for the coming year: O. B. Cobb, Brvn Mawr, president; Rev. H. R. Tolliver, Pittsburgh, vice-president; G. Freeman, Media, recording secretary; Dr. J. A. Gillespie, New Castle, treasurer, and Mrs. Sara Dillard Reid, Sharon, state organizer of youth councils.

On September 30 at the Westchester County Center, the **White Plains, N. Y.**, branch presented Caleb Peterson, Jr., in his first major concert. The concert was for the benefit of the college scholarship fund for Negro students throughout all of Westchester County. Prominent officials and citizens of both races attended. Carl Aschenbrenner, Jr., 14-year-old pianist of Peekskill, was the accompanist.

Dr. A. W. Brazier, president of the **New Orleans, La.**, branch of the N.A.A.C.P. participated in the health day program at the Negro state fair at Jefferson State Park on September 24 in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The **Hackensack, N. J.**, branch petitioned the city manager to establish a housing commission to study conditions in Hackensack. The branch presented a petition signed by scores of prominent white and Negro citizens recommending the commission. It is believed that the council will act favorably on this petition.

The **Elizabeth, N. J.**, branch cooperated with other community organizations in protesting a Nazi demonstration scheduled to be held in the community on September 22. Members of the branch were also part of the 3,000 persons whose demonstration at the Eintracht Hall caused the German-American Volskbund to postpone indefinitely its scheduled meeting.

Mr. T. G. Nutter, chairman of the program committee of the **Charleston, W. Va.**, branch, announces the following program for the year 1938-1939: September, memorial service commemorating the life and achievements of James Weldon Johnson; October, Charles Young post of the American Legion and the women's auxiliary; November, Girl Scouts of Kanawha county under the direction of Miss Anne Gardner; December, Miss Marion Cuthbert, director of the leadership division of the Y.W.C.A., New York City; January, Nu chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, West Virginia State college; February, Hi-Y clubs of Boyd and Garnet high schools; March, Phi Delta Kappa sorority; April, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity; May, Delta Sigma Theta sorority of West Virginia State college.

The **Beloit, Wis.**, branch held its regular monthly meeting Sunday, September 11, at the Second Methodist church in Pleasant street. Representatives from many local clubs were present.

The Reverend J. Carl Mitchell, president of the **Huntington, W. Va.**, branch, presided at the regular monthly meeting on Sunday, September 4, at the 16th street Baptist church.

The **Yonkers, N. Y.**, branch held its regular monthly meeting at the A.M.E. Zion church on September 8.

The Reverend Daniel D. Davis, who for two years was president of the **Stamford, Conn.**, branch, has announced himself as a candidate for the board of education on a Democratic ticket. Mr. Davis is serving his fifth year as pastor of Bethel A.M.E. church, during which time he has taken an active part in the civil and religious activities of the community.

At the regular monthly meeting of the **Akron, O.**, branch held Sunday September 18, at the Second Baptist church, a brief memorial service was held for James Weldon Johnson.

The **Ithaca, N. Y.**, branch held its regular monthly meeting at the South Side Community Center on September 20.

The monthly meeting of the **Pasadena, Cal.**, branch was held September 15. The feature of the meeting was an address on the status of adult education in California by a representative of the state department

(Continued on page 369)

N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council News

Detroit Hears Harvey

On Sunday, September 25, the Detroit youth councils held their first mass meeting of the fall season. Leonard Troutman, master of ceremonies, led the congregation in the singing of "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing," which was followed by invocation by Rev. D. P. Thomas of Lomax Temple.

Miss Harriet Robinson of the North Detroit youth council gave a resumé of the work done by the councils during the past year, and touched briefly on some of the future plans, which include an anniversary meeting, year book, radio broadcast series, fellowship dinners, and employment survey.

Dr. J. J. McClendon, president of the senior branch, then presented Martin L. Harvey, Jr., who spoke on, "Wanted: A Generation."

The program was interspersed with musical selections by the Audric Phillingame String Ensemble, the Allen Temple Junior Choir, St. Paul A.M.E. Junior Choir, and St. Stephen's Junior Choir.

Included in the announcements made by Gloster Current, president of the Detroit youth councils, was a telegram of congratulations and best wishes for future success from the Boston youth council.

Memphis Organizes Council

On Sunday, September 18, a mass meeting was held in Steele hall, Le Moyne college, by the Le Moyne History club, for the purpose of organizing a youth council of the N.A.A.C.P. The aim of the council is to stimulate an awareness and understanding of the political, social, educational and economic problems which confront the American Negro, and is to include college students as well as all alert young people in the community.

The program included a 30-minute movie depicting conditions among the sharecroppers in the South. The work of the Delta Cooperative Farm at Rochdale, Mississippi, was also shown. M. S. Stuart, columnist of the Memphis *World*, outlined the underlying principles of the N.A.A.C.P. and reviewed some of its accomplishments. Other speakers were Utillus Phillips, president of the senior branch, and Clifford B. Spears, chairman of the new council.

The temporary officers of the council are, Marguerite E. Bicknell, adviser; Clifford B. Spears, chairman; Joseph Taylor, secretary; Jesse Pryor, treasurer.

MISS NAOMI WILDER
President, Richmond, Va., youth council

Youngstown Holds Interracial Fellowship

An interracial fellowship banquet, sponsored by the Youngstown youth council, was held September 7 at Trinity M. E. church. Among the large number of persons present were representatives of the Federated Youth Councils of Protestant Churches, and several other youth organizations.

The need of fellowship and cooperation between Negroes and whites was emphasized throughout the meeting. Rev. Eugene C. Beach of the First Christian church, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Miss L. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland, adviser of the N.A.A.C.P. Ohio Youth State Conference, who outlined the purpose of the association; George Staffend, president of the Mahoning County Youth Council (M.E.) and Rev. R. G. Morris.

Floyd Haynes, president of the youth section of the state conference, was toastmaster, and group singing was led by Thomas Parker. The Youngstown council is to be commended on the success of the first venture of its kind in Youngstown, and much credit is due Floyd Haynes, Vanise Yopp, Arnelia Vanstory, Robert Blackburn, Reba Black, Albert Major, Dorothy Hubbard, Ruth Durley, Jasper Hilsan and Ethel Watt of the Youngstown youth council, as well as the Federated youth councils, represented by Mr. and Mrs. George Steffend, Dallas Hurd, James Robinson and Howard Evans.

McKnight Addresses Cleveland Gathering

The first meeting of the fall was held by the Cleveland youth council on September 18 at Antioch Baptist church. William T. McKnight, president of the Ohio State Conference of Branches, was the principal speaker. Included on the program were reports of the 29th annual conference by the delegates, Arthur Moore, Ardelia Bradley, Katherine Carter, Ollie White, Beatrice A. Bates, and R. E. Williams.

Indianapolis Elects Officers

At a recent meeting of the Indianapolis youth council, the following officers were elected for the year; Sara Alice Johnson, president; Margaret Brawley, vice-president; Scott Eberhardt, secretary; Ruby Oliver, assistant secretary; Pauline Starks and Lillian Brooks co-chairmen of the ways and means committee; John Leake, chairman of the survey committee.

The executive committee discussed its fall program and problems, chief among which were anti-legislation, local hospitalization, and the Orphan's Home budget. Reports were made by Herbert C. Willis and W. Chester Hibbitt. Dr. A. W. Womack, adviser of the council, reviewed briefly some of the recent activities of the association.

Scottsboro Boy Speaks

A joint meeting of the Plainfield Friends of the Scottsboro Defense Committee and the Plainfield youth council of the N.A.A.C.P. was held on September 23, at the Mt. Zion A.M.E. church. Olin Montgomery, one of the Scottsboro boys freed in July, 1937, made a stirring appeal for the carrying on of the fight for the freedom of the other five boys.

New Officers for Montclair

The newly elected officers of the Montclair, N. J., youth council are, Auburn Peterson, president; George Robinson, vice-president; Marjorie Robinson, secretary; Matthew Hester, treasurer.

The council still continues monthly publication of its Youth Council Bul-

letin and is carrying out a well-rounded program under the guidance of J. N. Williams.

Housing Conditions Exposed

The first report of the housing survey made by the Boston youth council was laid before the Boston Housing Association last month. The report covers nearly 200 individual investigations of white and colored homes, and reveals deplorable conditions.

In the majority of cases, exorbitant rents are being paid, while better housing can be found in many other sections at lower cost. Large numbers of homes are without adequate sanitary facilities, are vermin- and filth-ridden, and excellent breeding grounds for disease and death.

Many of the occupants of these houses are loathe to leave the neighborhood on account of its proximity to schools, churches and transportation. They do, however, want decent places in which to live within their means. The council has stressed this fact in its report, in order that the project may be built in the neighborhood in which it is needed. The council is also on the alert to see that of the three housing projects approved for Boston, one is designated for the South End, the area in which the survey was made.

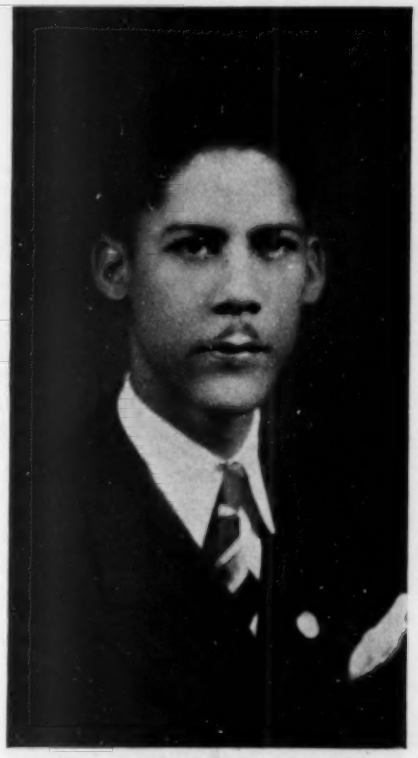
National Education Demonstration November 6-12

The councils and college chapters will participate in a nation-wide series of mass meetings against educational inequalities during American Education Week, November 6–12. The national theme of the meetings will be: "For the Equal Right to Learn."

These meetings are sponsored with the following purposes in view: (a) to inform the community about the glaring educational inequalities which Negro youth face, both nationally and locally, and the efforts of the association to alleviate these conditions; (b) to focus public attention upon the inequalities in school terms, teachers' salaries, transportation, buildings, equipment, etc.; (c) to stimulate activity for the elimination and revision of local and national inequalities.

This is the fourth year of these meetings, and each year they have become increasingly important and vital in the program of the youth work.

The N.A.A.C.P. hopes to raise $7,500 through the annual sale of Christmas Seals this year. The seals will be distributed November 1–10 and may be had from branches, youth councils, college chapters, and individual salesmen in all parts of the country, or direct from the national office at 69 Fifth avenue. This year, they will come in books of 200 and 100 and sell for a penny each. The national sale is being directed by E. Frederic Morrow and inquiries may be addressed to him.



JAMES JEMISON
President, Houston, Tex., youth council

Branch News

(*Continued from page 367*)

of education. The Rev. W. A. Wilkins, president of the branch, presided.

The **Grand Rapids, Mich.,** branch held its regular monthly meeting September 18 in the Community A.M.E. church. Delegates to the national conference gave their reports.

The **Steubenville, O.,** branch held its regular monthly meeting at the Simpson M. E. church on September 7. Dr. E. C. Poindexter spoke on the value of cooperative groups in business. Inspiring remarks were made by the President, Wilbert Williams.

After a year of unprecedented activity, the **Columbus, O.,** branch opened its fall program with a large public meeting at the Second Baptist church on Thursday, September 29. Reverend C. F. Jenkins, who was recently elected to the local board of directors, and Attorney B. F. Hughes, counsel for the Columbus branch, gave splendid addresses.

The **St. Petersburgh, Fla.,** branch met September 25 at the Elks' Rest. Plans for the fall and winter program were discussed.

The **Illinois State Conference of Branches** assembled in a very important conference at Springfield, Sunday, October 9. An extensive round table program and discussion was participated in by delegates. The housing problem generally and the problem of restrictive covenants were discussed and as a result of the discussion, a statewide campaign was initiated for the purpose of securing the passage of a law by the next general assembly which would prohibit restrictive covenants and make them contrary to public policy. The conference also called upon all congressional candidates not only to vote for the passage of a federal anti-lynching law, but likewise to pledge themselves to vote for the cloture rule which will prevent unlimited and unrestricted debate and thus allow a vote upon the anti-lynching bill on its merits. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Irvin C. Mollison, president; A. C. MacNeal, 1st vice-president; Edward Jacobs, 2nd vice-president; A. J. Henderson, 3rd vice-president; Alma L. Webster, secretary; Mrs. Martha Bowden, assistant secretary; N. J. Henderson, treasurer. Board of Directors: Dr. D. E. Webster, Bryant A. Hammond, Attorney Nelson Willis, Dr. Richard S. Grant, Charles D. Murray, Edwin B. Jourdain, Roy Lyons.

Letters from Readers

What to Do?

To the Editor of The Crisis:—Grateful thanks for your "In Memoriam" of James Weldon Johnson, in the September Crisis. The portrait facing page 291 is beautiful and impressive: quite beyond my limited powers of description. The accompanying text gives us a classic record of this great man.

The whole nation knew and admired him and *said so*. Yet, incredible as it may seem, the boys in my neighborhood neither knew nor cared!

On the evening of the radio broadcast I passed the word around to the lads of "teen" age to come in and listen. The broadcast was unforgetable. When the words of Mr. Johnson's own voice (from a record he had made during his life) ceased, we ran off the few feet of film I have of him as he looked in 1934.

The next day I inquired as to the reason none of the boys (save one) showed up. "Ah doan wanna see no James Weldon Johnson—*who is he?*" . . . "Why should ah see a pitcher of this guy Johnson, Ah'm goin on down to the 'Dump' (local 10c picture house) 'n see me some real pitchers!" . . . "Ain't got no time, ah's gotta date!"

Question, Mr. Editor, what to do about this? And how to do it?

Brooklynite

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIPS

The Julius Rosenwald Fund is ready to receive applications for its fellowships for 1939. The Fund offers fellowships to Negroes and to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South. The fellowships are not of a uniform amount, but average about $1500 each. Full information on the personal history of candidates must be sent on prescribed application blanks before January 10, 1939. Blanks may be secured from George M. Reynolds, director of fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of THE CRISIS, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1937.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Roy Wilkins, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE CRISIS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., 69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. All stock owned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Louis T. Wright, President, Mrs. E. R. Alexander, Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

ROY WILKINS.
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1938.

FRANK M. TURNER.
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

Queens Co. Clk. No. 3075; N. Y. Co. Clk. No. 366.
(My commission expires March 30, 1939.)

Pathologist

DR. WILLIAM S. QUINLAND

Dr. William S. Quinland, professor of Pathology, Meharry medical college, has been successful in qualifying as a specialist of national rating in general pathology, before the American Board of Pathology held recently in Chicago. He is the first Negro to acquire this distinguished certification, and was also the first Negro to be admitted to membership in the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists in 1922. Dr. Quinland's name has been recorded in "Who's Who in American Medicine, 1925," and also in "American Men of Science, 1927." He was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1933. Dr. Quinland was graduated from Meharry medical college in 1919 and received special training under tenure of a Rosenwald fellowship in bacteriology and pathology at Harvard medical school, for three consecutive years under Dr. Wolbach.

RED CAPS RECOGNIZED

The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled October 8 that red caps in the railroad stations of the country are railroad employes whether they receive salaries or depend on tips or both, and that as such they come under the Railway Labor Act.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps, of which Willard Townsend is president, is speeding up its organization drive on the heels of the ruling in an effort to improve the wages and working conditions of the men.

STUDENT AT TEXAS U.

For the first time in the history of the University of Texas a Negro has been admitted as a student in the graduate school. He is George L. Allen of Austin who enrolled in a course in business psychology and salesmanship. After admitting Mr. Allen and permitting him to attend classes for several weeks, the university was reported as "conferring" with him to persuade him to withdraw.

HENRY HUNT DIES

Dr. Henry A. Hunt, 71, died October 1 in Washington. Dr. Hunt was principal of Fort Valley Industrial school at Fort Valley, Georgia, on leave, and chief of the Negro relations section of the Farm Credit Administration. In his long public career, he was awarded the Spingarn medal and the Harmon gold medal and education award.

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NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LICENSED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, with home office at Durham, N. C., has recently been licensed to do business in the State of Pennsylvania. The first office will be established in Philadelphia.

This organization has the reputation of being one of the most outstanding life insurance companies in America, owned and operated by Negroes. It has over 45 million dollars of insurance in force, nearly five and a half million dollars in assets, and has paid over $250,000 in matured endowments. Since organization, policyholders and beneficiaries have received benefits in excess of $17,000,000.

The 40th anniversary of the company's organization was observed October 20. Its present field of operation includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia.

The company is headed by C. C. Spaulding, national known business executive, and is officered by a group of trained business men with long experience in the field of life insurance.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

Responding to frequent inquiries, THE CRISIS carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. THE CRISIS does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to THE CRISIS.

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College News

(*Continued from page* 349)

Morgan's new $226,000 library building opens New Year's Day.

Veteran Pres. John M. Gandy opened the 55th session of **Virginia State College for Negroes** Sep't 19. Returning from graduate studies are Reuben R. McDaniel (Mathematics), Ph.D., Cornell '38; M. E. V. Hunter (Home Economics), from Ohio State U.; W. Thomas Carter (French), from U. of Michigan; David W. Cannon (Psychology), from Columbia U.; Percy H. Baker (Botany), from U. of Michigan; Alice A. Jackson (ass't librarian), from Columbia U.

New to **Kentucky State College** faculty are: Dr. E. D. Raines (Chemistry), M.A., Ph.D., Indiana U. schools; H. M. Jason (English and French), A.B., Lincoln U. (Pa.); A. W. Wright (Sociology), B.S., Alabama State, M.A., Atlanta U.; Violet Wood (Student Guidance).

Palmer Memorial Institute opens its 38th year with new accredited course: "Personal Culture and Charm."

Arkansas State's accountant, Frank B. Adair, has been granted a solo pilot's license.

New Dean of **Bishop College's** School of Religion is Rev. Wm. R. Strassner, B.D., Virginia Union, M.S.T., Andover Newton Theological Seminary. To Home Economics come Irene P. Stitt, B.S., Hampton, M.S., Columbia U., and Z. L. S. Coleman, B.S., **Bishop**, B.S., Prairie View. **Bishop** gives a B.S. in Home Economics.

Philander Smith College is strictly limiting enrollment to 300 students because of limited facilities.

Two additions to **Tougaloo College** faculty: Miss Mildred Aileen Thomas, A.B., Mt. Union, and M.A. Ohio State U. (Remedial English) and Clifton U. Scott (Manual Training), B.S., Hampton. Dr. Boris Pavlov, Prague, Moscow, Shanghai and Heidelberg U's, will lecture on Economics and History. Is nephew of famed Ivan Pavlov; former Soviet official.

(*Continued on page* 374)

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College News

(*Continued from page 372*)

New faculty members at **Tuskegee Inst.** are: Deborah J. Cannon (Education), M.A., Columbia U.; Lottie Young, B.A., Talladega, M.A., Minnesota U. (French and Spanish); Evanel E. Renfro (Dietetics), M.S., Iowa; Bettye Steele, B.S. Tuskegee (teacher-trainer); Lucile Wamack (foods and service Dorothy Hall), B.S. Tuskegee; Robert Spicely (Commercial Dietetics), Virginia State, Hampton; Mentha Glenn (Bookkeeping-Accounting), B.S. Tuskegee; George Harold (Supt. Service, Cafeteria), Virginia State; Electa Dingus, (curriculum lab.).

Also W. H. Spaulding, Ph.D. Mass. State (Agronomy); Emery J. Jefferson, B.S. (Poultry); Doris Scott (Sec'y Voc. Educ.); B. T. Washington III (Arch. Draw'g); C. R. Stanback (Photo Div.); Isaac Hathaway (Ceram-Art); Clara E. Beverley (Supt. Nurses); Lt. B.O. Davis, West Point '36 (Military Science-Tactics); Wm. Hogan ("Y"-Religious Activities), B.S. Tuskegee; Primus D. Davis, B.S. Tuskegee, Gregg College (Business); Wilford A. Strong, M.B.A., Penn. U.

This is Tuskegee's 57th year.

Dillard U's new Dean of Men is Rev. Melvin H. Watson, B.A., Morehouse, B.D., S.T.M., Oberlin, Dr. J. Max Bond, erstwhile T.V.A. Negro exec. is Academic Dean; is M.A. Pittsburgh, Ph.D. So. Calif. Dean of Women is Thelma Brett, B.A., Shaw, M.A., Hartford Seminary. Librarian is N. J. Stewart, B.S., M.S., N.Y. City Col., B.S. George Peabody Col. Directing Floriculture is Frank G. Mackaness, English-French universities. Homemaking head: E. Lucile Jackson, B.A., N.Y. Univ., M.A., Washington U. To Economics: Barrington D. Parker, B.A., Lincoln U. (Pa.), M.A., U. of Penn. Instructor of Art: Vernon L. Winslow, B.F.A., Chicago Art Inst. Leonora J. Hull (Piano), B.A., Fisk & Oberlin Consv. Ruth Fitzgerald (Nurse) B.S., Columbia, also Lincoln Sch. Nursing (N.Y.). Robert Bonner (Math., Pub. Relations), B.A.

Prairie View enrolled 1000 students from 21 States; 356 freshmen. P.W.A. granted $45,000 for $100,000 dining hall seating 1300. On leave go H. A. Bullock to Michigan U., F. A. Jackson to New York U., Miss A. C. Preston to Columbia U., Velma Edwards to U. of Calif., E. C. May, U. of Minn., G. L. Smith to Kansas State, T. P. Dooley to U. of Iowa, Lee C. Phillips to Union Theo. Sem.

Bluefield State Teachers College began its 43rd year. Hazel Thornton of Chicago, B.S., and M.A., Univ. of Illinois is new instructor in Romance languages.

Samuel F. Scott, A.B. Virginia Union and Michigan U. teaches history this year at **Virginia Union University.** Enrollment: 550.

New faculty members at **Kansas Vocational School** are: George Borders (Physical Sc., Dean-Registrar), A.B. Washburn; Oscar E. Jones (Agrc-Dairying), B.S., Hampton; Ida Sheffield (Nursing-Health Ed.); Dr. T. D. Martin, School Physician.

St. Philip's Junior College and Vocational Inst. has these new faculty members: Albert James (Act'g Dean); Lillie K. Daly, (Librarian); Alphonse Johnson, (science and math.); C. Moorman Brown, (Spanish-French); Katherine Jackson, (Art); Myrtle Napier, (Home Econ.).

New business manager at **Wiley College** is Harold K. Logan, N.Y. Univ. grad. G. W. Cox (Economics) is Northwestern U. grad., Ph.D., U. of Chicago.

Over 100 freshmen entered **St. Augustine's College** this term. New to faculty are: Charles E. Berry (Music), Mus. M., Illinois Wesleyan, and Almira Kennedy, B.A., St. Augustine's (ass't Dean of Women).

Shaw University registered 442 students this year, including 130 freshmen. Pres. Robert P. Daniel will speak for the Northern Baptists at State conventions throughout the West beginning Oct. 6.

Teaching mathematics at **Atlanta University** hereafter will be Joseph A. Pierce, B.A., Atlanta U., M.A. Ph.D., Un. of Michigan. Registration totals over 1200 this year.

Teaching new course in Protozoology at **Morehouse College** this year is Harold E. Finley. Pres. Sam'l Howard Archer retires due to illness. Charles D. Hubert is Acting President.

Additions to the **Spelman College** faculty: Elizabeth McKee (Mathematics), Mt. Holyoke Coll. and Columbia U.; Miss Edith I. Diggs (Chemistry), B.A., Hunter, M.A., Teachers; Wirt G. Faust (English), B.A., Wisconsin, M.A. Harvard.

Georgia Normal & Agri. College enrolled 100 for high school, 150 for training school, 100 for Normal, Home Econ., Junior College.

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—Income of $15,061,347.72
—Insurance in force: $288,963,070.00
—Policies in force: 1,643,125
—Ordinary Insurance: $80,106,234
—Industrial Insurance: $181,961,766.63.
—Health and Accident Insurance: $26,895,069.37
—Employment: 8,150 Negroes
—Policies issued and Revived in 1936: $174,112,773.00
—Increased business, 1936: $65,645,466
—Increase in policies, 1936: 251,047

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